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OIL WORLD
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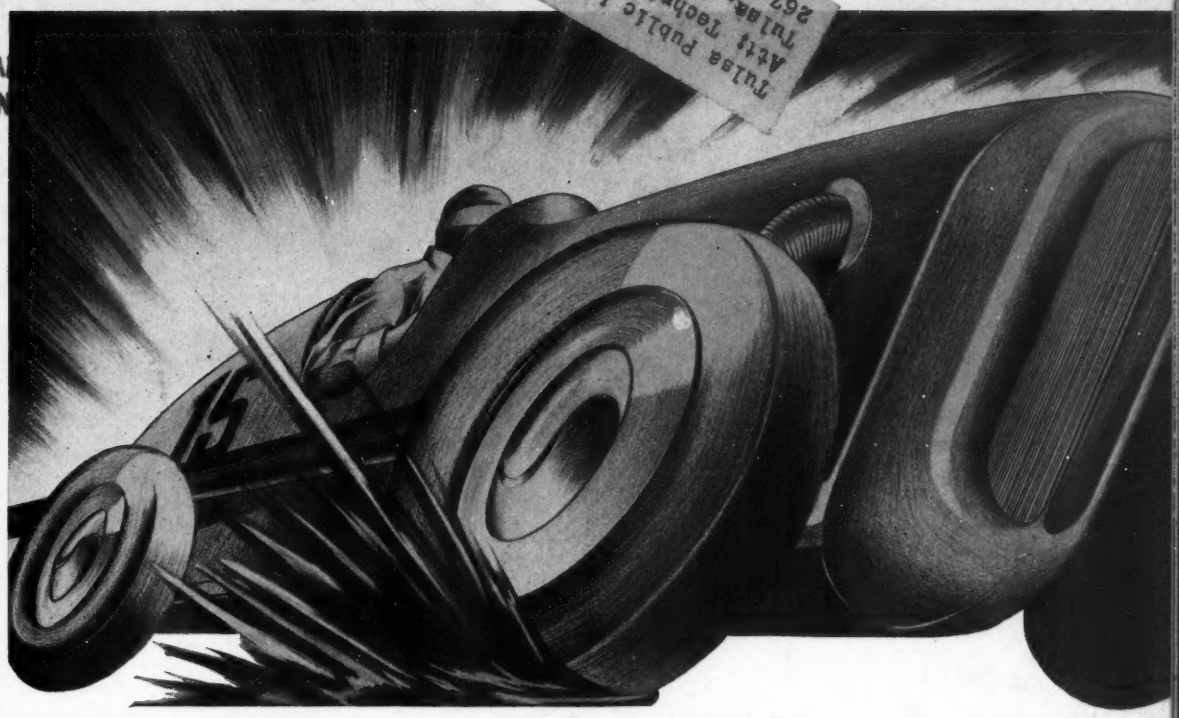
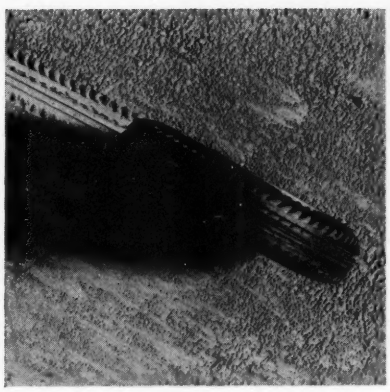




Why Does a Racer

THROW DIRT ON CURVES?

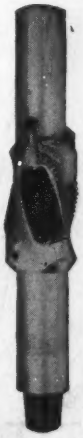
You've seen a dirt-track racer come pitching into a curve, cramp the front wheels, and throw a shower of dirt in the air as the wheel cuts into the surface of the track. There's an important lesson in oil field reaming in that action!

A wheel rolling straight along the ground merely mashes and compresses the ground down, but no matter how hard you push it, or how much you weigh it down, **it will not cut.**

But force that same wheel along the ground **at an angle** and instantly it starts pushing the ground out to one side. It leaves a permanent groove that will not swell up again because all the material that was in that groove **has actually been displaced**—not merely rolled **into** the surface.

And that, in a nutshell, explains the positive efficiency of the Sievers Reamer. Each Sievers Cutter is actually a series of knife-edged discs forced to shear across the walls of the hole by the engineered angle at which the cutters are placed. The Sievers Reamer does NOT roll the formation **into** the walls where it can swell out again after the reamer has passed through. Instead, it actually slices the excess formation **away** from the walls, smoothly and **permanently,** and pushes it up into the circulating stream where it is quickly carried out of the hole.

That's why when you ream your well with a Sievers Reamer it **stays** reamed—always full-gauged and round. You can run a fresh bit to bottom with minimum redrilling . . . you can come out of the hole fast without "hanging up" . . . you can run long strings of casing safely with small wall clearances, **because the walls are permanently cut to gauge!**



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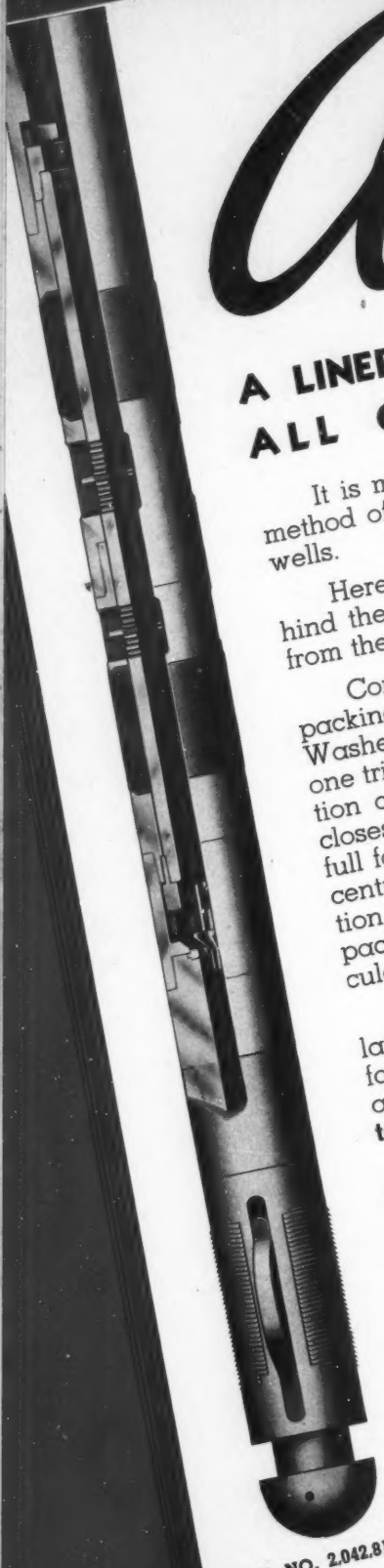
Consisting essentially of three parts—a spear, a valve and a means of packing-off a section of the Liner for fluid concentration, the Bowen Liner Washer enables the operator to clean out the entire producing zone on just one trip into the hole. With the aid of the spear the washer is locked in position and the rubber packers are expanded against the Liner. The valve closes automatically when the washer is in operation and concentrates the full force of the circulating jets against the packed sand and silt. By concentrating the fluid force against only a short section of the Liner at a time, even the most firmly packed sands can be readily opened up and circulated out of the hole.

And here's another important point. The circulation, being supplied by slush pumps at the surface, is under complete control of the operator at all times **and can be maintained as long as desired to completely flush out the Liner.**

No special tools are required for running the Bowen Liner Washer. It can be run on either drill pipe or tubing and is available to fit a wide range of liner sizes. Its fool-proof qualities and rugged construction, together with the ease and rapidity of its operation assure a thorough washing job for **your** well.

Night and Day service to all California fields. Call your nearest Bowen shop for full details.



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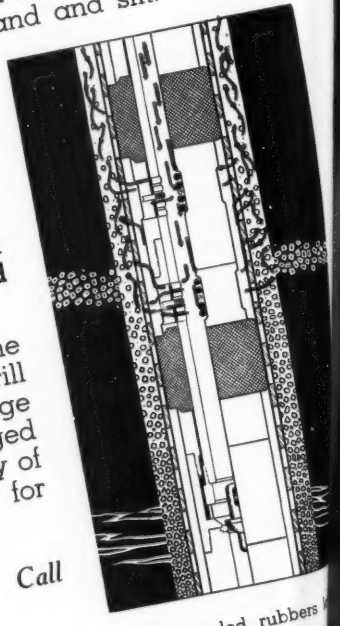

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THE AUTHORITY ON THE CALIFORNIA OIL INDUSTRY

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1938 ISSUE
VOL. 31 » NO. 15
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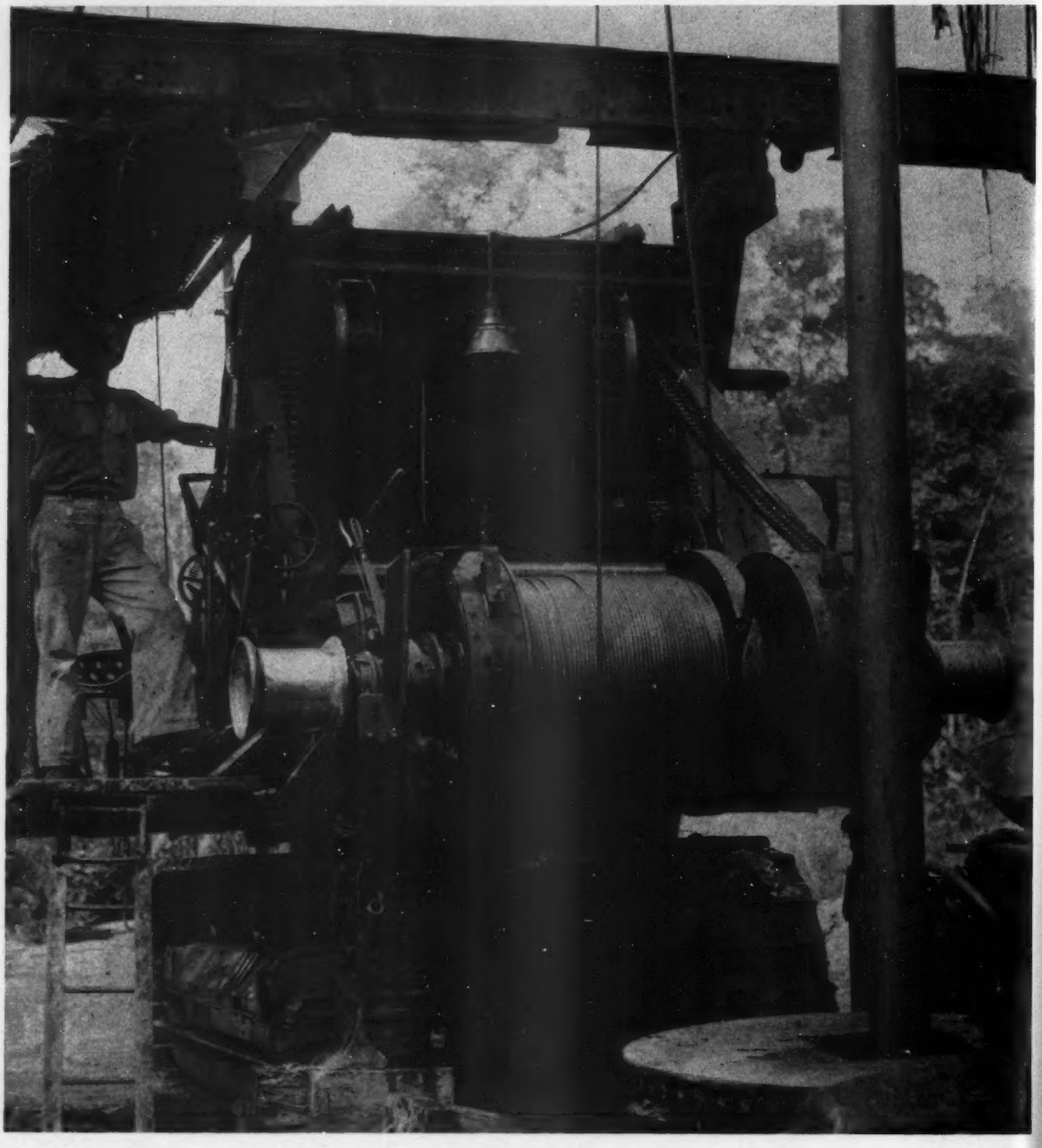

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Important Information Revealed by Cores

In Union Oil's New Laboratory

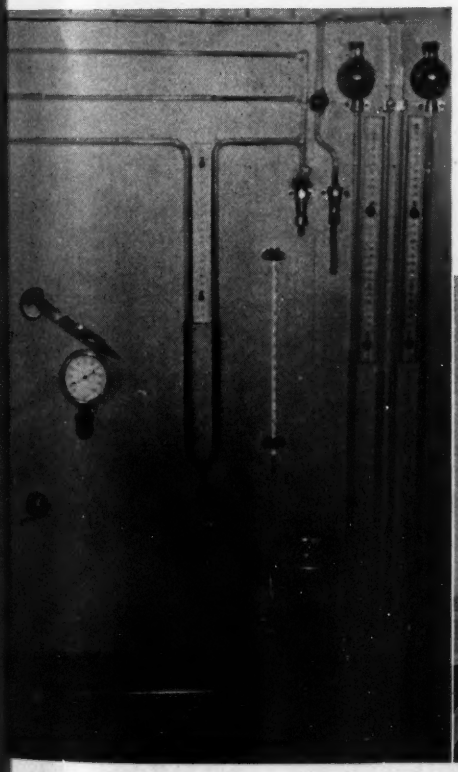
H. C. Pyle

Try to find an industry which compares with petroleum in the number of "wild ideas" which develop into scientifically and empirically proven wizardry. In the refining end of the business we have just recently ceased to look upon polymerization and hydrogenation as academic tricks without commercial possibilities. In the less spectacular marketing branch, the advances in distribution, packaging and merchandising can be mildly appreciated by viewing the widespread network of gasoline pipelines, the huge tank trucks, the canned motor oil displays, and the national credit card system. It is in the production branch of the petroleum industry, however, that so lowly an individual as the "doodle bugger" rose to the heights of transition, and the "mud smeller" graduated to the ranks of established authority.

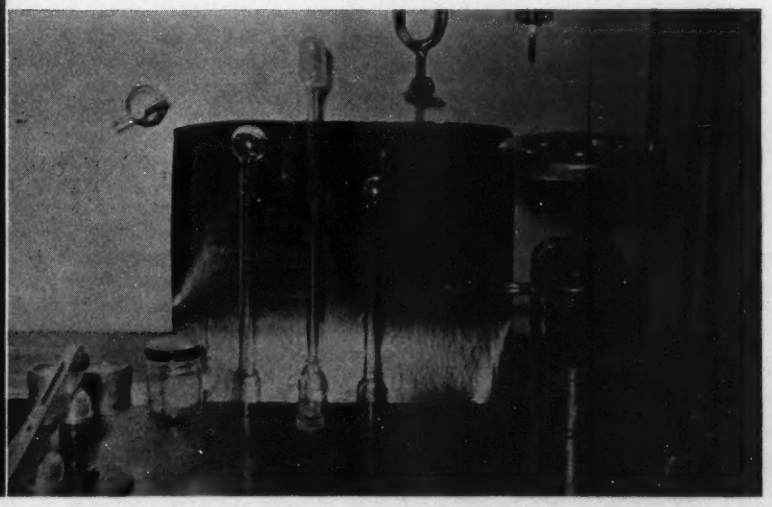
The following secent may suggest black magic: among the alembics, dials, mazes of tubing and other paraphernalia which rival a Korda movie director's idea of a scientist's laboratory, a group of young men are applying themselves to the minute examination of bits of rock. These fragments of stone were brought out of the depths of the earth by means of a core barrel. An oil company is greatly interested in what these rock bits will reveal to the men in the laboratory. At the completion of the examination the oil company receives a report that the prospective oil well from which the rock samples were taken will produce 20,000 bbls. of oil a day with a certain oil/gas ratio. Subsequent completion and operation of the well prove the laboratory men to have been correct in their prediction.

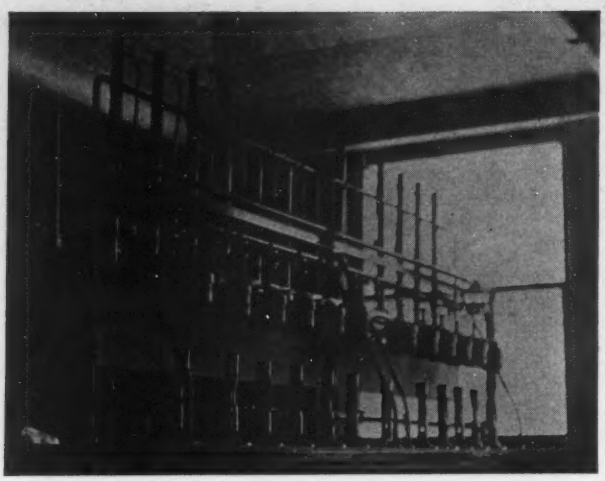
Considerable work is now being done by Union Oil Co. of California in deriving fuller information concerning the operation characteristics of an oil well in advance of actual completion and placing on production. At the Dominguez field plant, Union Oil Co. has greatly expanded its facilities for conducting tests on core samples taken from all fields in which the company operates. Among the determinations which the company seeks to make with greater accuracy are: the probable flow characterstics of an oil well; the probable rate of flow of oil and accompanying gas and water (if connate water is present); sand characteristics which indicate methods of production to eliminate or greatly minimize connate water content in the oil flow; qualitative productive capacity of the pay levels cored; productive capacity of oil sands which are deficient in gas; gas/oil and water/oil contacts; indicated optimum well spacing program, and estimates of the total oil reserves and the net recoverable oil.

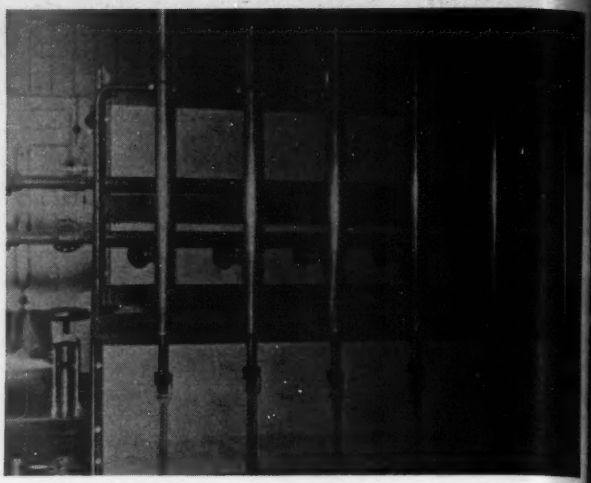
The literature on testing of core samples taken from oil wells, actual or potential, is considerably one-sided. Relatively little has been written on these tests and the application of findings in connection with flush wells. The greatest impetus to these investigations was given in the secondary recovery areas of the Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia, Ohio, and the older Texas and Oklahoma fields, where depleted oil formations were placed under artificial water and gas and/or air drive to reestablish dissipated propulsive media conditions. Thus it is that much of the investigations to date have been pointed to ascertaining indications for proper spacing of oil and vent wells, shot points, packer setting points, rate of water or other repressuring media imput, optimum pressures, feet of floodable or repressuring sand, rate of oil recovery, and ultimate oil recovery by



At left is the manometer and flow meter arrangement which is used to determine the permeability of core samples. Below is a close-up view. The cylindrical affair at the right receives the core sample. In the center may be seen the three types of graduated glass containers used in testing cores.







Left, front view of the retorts used in determining the oil and water content of cores. Right, rear view showing condensers and collecting tubes.

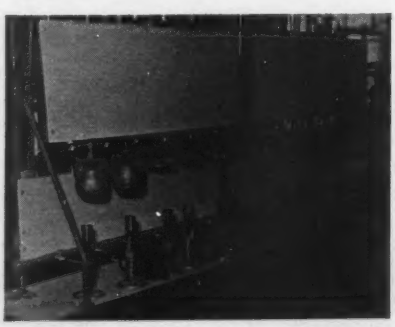
the various applications of water flooding or air/gas repressuring techniques.

"The successful application of core analysis to the completion of flush wells," says John H. Campbell and James A. Lewis, whose investigations along these lines are well known to petroleum engineers, "is of recent development. The conditions under which the core is obtained are ideal for altering their original fluid content, which makes interpretation of the results more difficult. Water from the drilling mud enters the core, increases the normal equilibrium water saturation, and at the same time displaces oil and gas. Then as the core is brought to the surface the previous fluid contents are disturbed by a reduction in pressure. The analyst receives the core in this altered condition and it is his responsibility to analyze the core and make definite recimmendations as to the quality and quantity of fluids that will be produced from the various sections penetrated. In effect his responsibility is to calculate back to the quantities of gas, oil, and water that were present in the formation before being cored. This having been done, the data are at hand to predict whether gas, oil, or water will flow from the formation into the well when completion is attempted. Also the original fluid content of the formation has been computed during this process and thus the total oil and gas in place is known. Likewise, since the permeability of the formation is measured along with the other tests, the analyst is in a position to know the relative, and in some cases the actual, rate of flow into the well under predetermined production conditions."

The apparata and procedure in Union Oil Co's new "pressure laboratory" at Dominguez are designed for the determination of the amount of oil and water in the sand tested, determination of the porosity of the sand, that is, the percentage of solid material to the void space in the sand, determination of the permeability or conductivity to fluid passage of the sand designated in millidarcies, detection and measurement of the salinity of water in the sand, and study of the characteristics of the sand grains as indicated by screen analysis. The laboratory is staffed and equipped to run complete tests on as high as 100 core samples a day. The core samples reaching the laboratory differ widely in physical and chemical composition, and the success which the laboratory has had in interpreting the results of tests speaks highly of the procedure and apparatus developed by the Union Oil Co. men.

The first step in attaining maximum accuracy in the results of core sample tests comes in obtaining the core. Many core samples prove of little value to the investigator because of unfavorable conditions surrounding the taking of the core, as indicated earlier in this article. The coring operation should be conducted in a manner to eliminate as much as possible the contamination of the core by drilling water. At a Union Oil Co. well the core is taken from the core barrel and scraped to remove the coating of drilling mud. The sample is then wrapped tightly in lead foil and placed in a tin container which is hermetically sealed and sent without delay to the Dominguez laboratory where the relative importance of the well will determine the expediency with which the sample will receive attention. Each core sample ranges in length from three inches to four inches, and in each well the prospective pay sands yield samples for the laboratory from every other foot of the depth penetrated.

When the sample is ready for testing in the laboratory, which may be immediately upon receipt or many days later, a portion weighing 150 grams after cleaning of any extraneous surface contamination is crushed to pea size, or less, and placed in an iron retort. These retorts are illustrated in these pages and are shown to differ from the bottle shaped retort which is in wide use. In one of the illustrations the designs of the two types of retorts are shown for comparison. The Union Oil Co. favors the cylindrical wide-mouthed retorting



Left, close up showing design of iron retorts. Right, the wide-mouth retorts are compared with the older bottle type retort.

Shales ENCOUNTERED IN DEEP WELLS HAVE EMPHASIZED THE NECESSITY FOR CAREFUL SELECTION OF DRILLING MUD

Because of shales encountered in most deep wells, relatively heavy drilling muds are advantageous in holding the formation in place.

Operators find that when they use heavy, straight BAROID and AQUAGEL muds, many of the drilling difficulties such as tight hole and stuck drill pipe, are minimized.

While initial BAROID and AQUAGEL mud costs are slightly higher than those of ordinary muds, the gain in time due to elimination of drilling difficulties, and subsequent earlier well completion actually prove to be a distinct saving.

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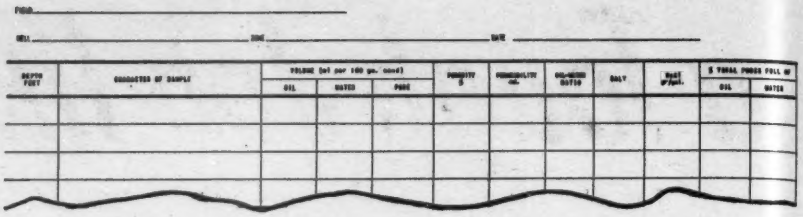
vessel because the internal area is more readily accessible for inspection, filling and emptying.

The vapor line from the retort runs through a condenser connected with a graduated collecting tube. All of the fluid is distilled from the crushed core sample and measured in the collecting tube. To quote an authority on the retort test, Dr. Sam Yuster says that there are two general methods of calculating the retort results to saturations. In one, only the liquid collected in the graduated tube is considered, and it is corrected by an appropriate factor determined by blanks (indicating extent of cracking, water of hydration and constitution content, etc.). This method is not affected by the loss of carbon dioxide as all corrections are included in the blank. In the second method, says Dr. Yuster, a material balance is made in which the weight lost by the sand is compared with the weight gained by the receiver. The difference between these two weights is the loss which is added to the weight of oil and water produced in proportion to the quantities of these fluids collected in the receiver.

If the accuracy of predictions based on the retort test can be accepted as evidence of the validity of the method and calculations developed in the Union Oil Co. "pressure laboratory", there can be no question of the value of the retort method.

From a portion of the core sample which contributed 150 grams of sand for the retort test, another portion is drilled to a measurement of three-quarters of an inch in diameter and an inch in length. This cylindrical section is leached with carbon tetrachloride, in a Soxhlet extractor or by other means. A stream of air at 150° F. and 40 pounds pressure is forced through the sample to dry it thoroughly. The air is first passed through calcium chloride to remove moisture, and the sample is cooled in a dessicator. The cylindrical sample is then prepared for testing to determine the permeability of the core. The sand cylinder is placed in a snugly fitting rubber single-hole stopper. The stopper with the core sample is placed in a case which is designed to enclose the stopper with sealing effect except where

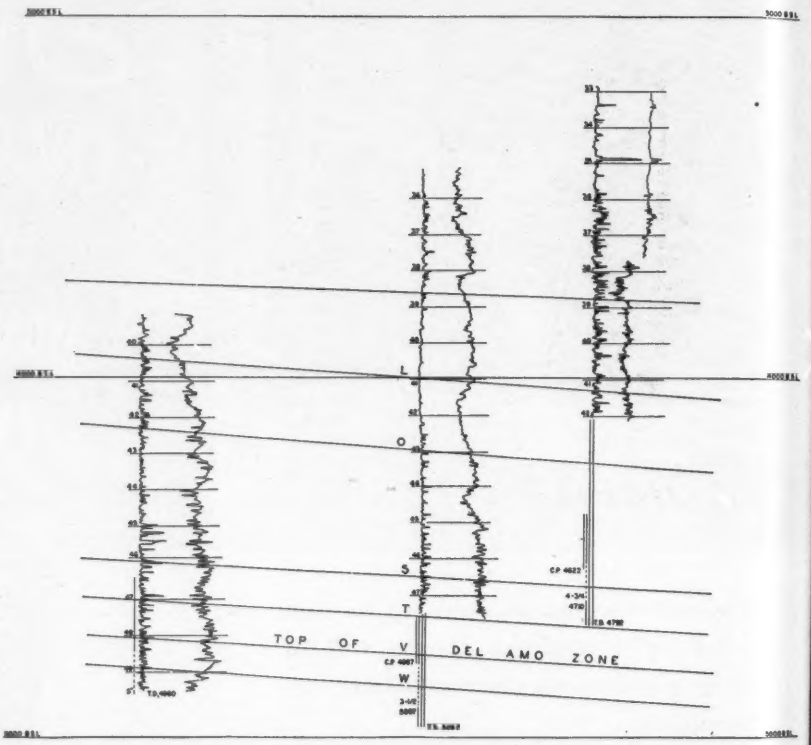


vents lead to the two sides of the manometer and flow meter system which will indicate the permeability of the sample. Illustrations of the permeability testing apparatus are shown here.

When the stopper and enclosed cylinder of core sample are in place in the air-tight testing container, air is forced through the sample and after a minute a static pressure on the face of the sample is reached. Manometer readings indicate the difference in pressure on the inlet surface of the sample and on the outlet side. This difference is a figure which is found on a curve calculated to indicate the permeability in millidarcies. Among other things, the permeability of the sample indicates the rate at which oil and/or water, or gas, may be produced from the sand, and the probable percentage of oil recovery which will be realized from the total oil content.

In measuring the porosity of the sample the object is to determine the ratio of grain filled space to void space. The bulk volume of the sample which was used in making the permeability test is measured by mercury displacement in a calibrated tube. The tube used is shown in one of the illustrations in these pages. By this means the bulk volume is measured to the closest 200th of a milliliter. The cylindrical sample is then ground down carefully to grain size and placed in another graduated tube into which is also poured a measured quantity of acetylene carbon tetrachloride. The difference in displacement of mercury and acetylene carbon tetrachloride indicates the sand grain volume.

In charge of this work for Union Oil Co. are Howard C. Pyle, J. E. Sherborne, Pat Hannay, and Roy Wagoner.



Core testing and electrical well surveying give operators valuable information.

Left to right: J. E. Sherborne, Pat Hannay, and Roy Wagoner.

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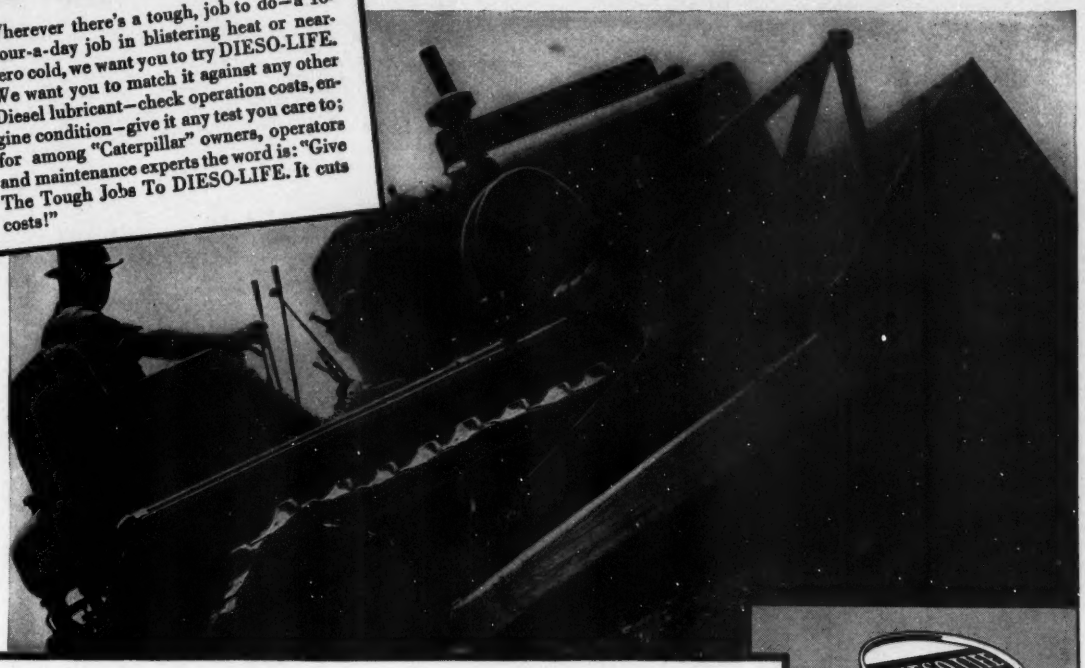

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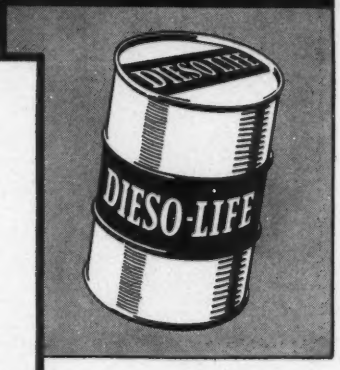

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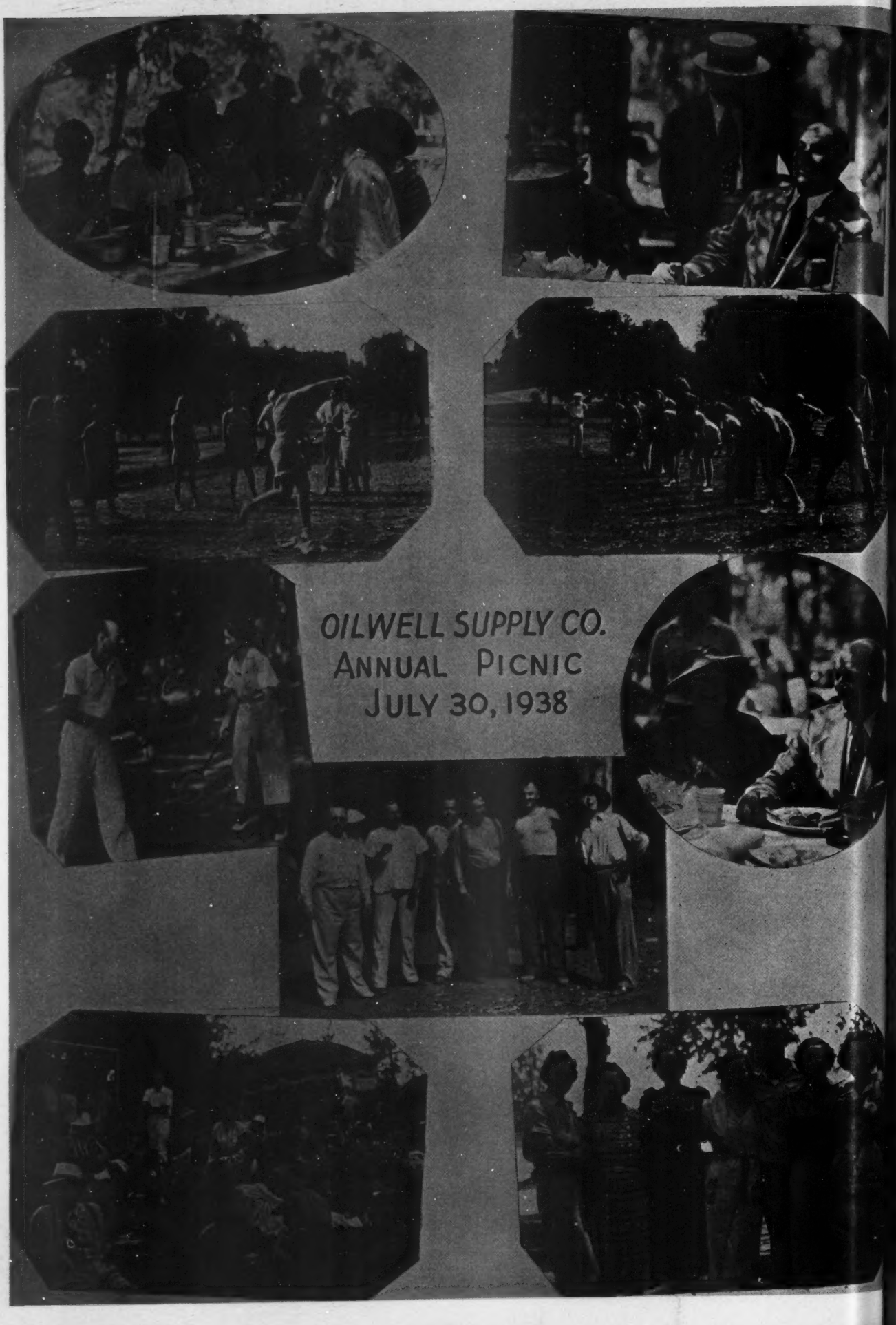
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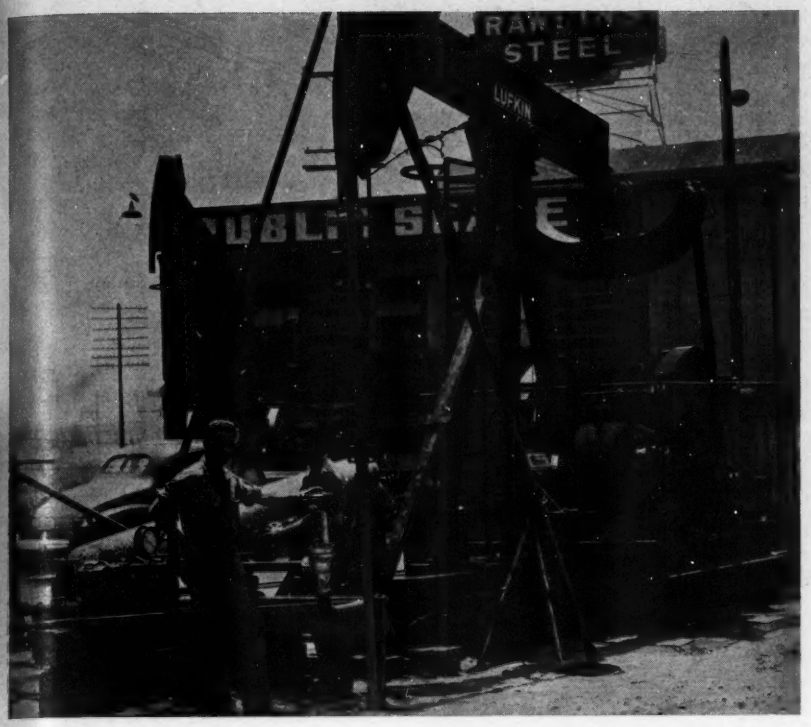


Taking data on the 30-ft. well testing set-up.

Group Studying Pump Efficiency

The California section of the Topical Committee on Production Practice of the Division of Production of the American Petroleum Institute is conducting tests on the efficiencies of well pumps with respect to the factors of submergence and plunger speed. The liquid displacement characteristics are being investigated for a range of pump sizes and for oils of several gravities.

This A.P.I. project is sponsired by Mr. E. K. Parks of the Standard Oil Company of California. The administrative committee for the test is comprised of:

Mr. E. P. Tallant, Union Oil Company of California; Mr. Ned Clark, Shell Oil Company; Mr. E. V. Watts, General Petroleum Corporation of California.

The equipment has been assembled by the cooperation of the oil companies and the equipment manufacturers at 5959 South Alameda Street, Los Angeles. Interested parties are very welcome to visit the test site. Mr. M. G. Arthur of Standard Oil Company is superintending the performance of the tests for the administrative committee. Personnel of many interested companies have assisted in conducting the work.

In order to eliminate confusing variables the study is made in a system employing a shallow well and surface pressure equipment which affords a fine control of submergence pressure and plunger load to stimulate actual well conditions. A wide range of conditions is obtainable.

Checking and recording equipment and arrangement are shown in the illustrations below.

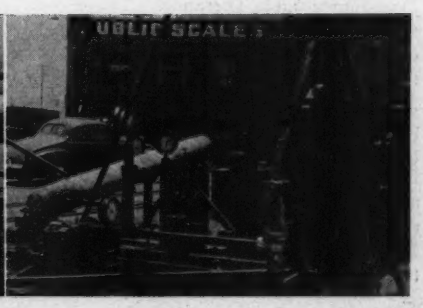
The application of this study of optimum plunger speed, efficiency

E. K. Parks

and conditions within the pump should enable operators to more thoroughly understand pumping problems and to specify pump size and plunger motion with more assurance. These factors, of course,

This view shows complete layout for pumping study.

influence choice of surface equipment. Investigation of low input heads should result in securing useful data on capacity pumping.



Form Organization Against Confiscation

Certainty that the recent attack by the Federal government upon California tidelands will be continued when Congress again meets, and the very grave danger that the Federal government will attempt to establish title to minerals underlying Spanish Grant lands, together with the possibility that mineral titles in the "withdrawal" lands in Kern County will be questioned, have led to the incorporation on a permanent basis of the United Landowners Association, Inc.

This association is the outgrowth of the emergency organization, California Tidelands Association, which sent a delegation to Washington to oppose passage of the Nye resolution in the last session of Congress, the Nye resolution being an act that directed the Attorney General of the United States to institute such steps as were necessary to establish title to California tidelands in the Federal government.

Officers and directors of the newly formed United Landowners Association, Inc., are: Ralph Forch, Wilshire Oil Co., president; O. C. Field, O. C. Field Gasoline Corp., vice-preseident; D. T. Staples, Pacific Western Oil Co., secretary; H. J. March, Signal Oil and Gas Co.; L. L. Aubert, Bankline Oil Co.; Wm. C. Whaley, Barnsdall Oil Co.; Ernest E. Pyles, Hancock Oil Co.; Ashley Dewitt, Severns Drilling Co.; L. A. Cranson, Honolulu Oil Corp. W. D. Inskeep is assistant secretary of the association.

According to Mr. Forch, the association "will oppose the efforts of the Federal government to establish ownership of any of the three types of titles now apparently to be questioned, in spite of the fact that these titles have been held sound for periods of as long as 90 years.

"Applications for Federal oil and gas leases and permits found to date number 161, ranging from the mouth of the Santa Ana river in the Newport Quadrangle on the south to Lompoc Landing about six miles north of the mouth of the Santa Inez river, on the north. These applications also include many filed upon inland Spanish Grant lands, including the oil producing areas of Santa Fe Springs, Dominguez and Torrance. These two types of titles—tideland and Spanish Grants—are included in the present attack, but a recent opinion of Nathan Margold, Solicitor General of the Department of the Interior, indicates that patents issued on Kern County lands following the withdrawal orders of 1909, are also in danger. The sole purpose of the United Landowners Association, Inc., is to establish beyond a doubt that these types of titles vest in those who have for the past number of years been considered the rightful owners, and whose claims have never heretofore been questioned."

It is of interest to note that the original agitation to have the Federal government assert title to California tidelands did not come from the Federal government itself. The stimulus to the move was given by a group of individuals in California who, for a period of several years, have regularly been filing applications for permits to tidelands, particularly at Huntington Beach, and who have just as regularly been turned down in these applications by the Department of the Interior, the Department's stated opinion being that the tidelands were the property of the state, hence the department had no jurisdiction and could not issue permits on them. This group, balked by the Department of the Interior, turned to political activity, petitioning Congress, and filing briefs with its members, which briefs were designed to show that because of peculiar conditions surrounding the admission of California into the Union, and conditions concerning the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, mineral rights to all California public lands were held by the Federal Government. It was as the upshot of this agitation, which finally interested the Navy Department in its quest for Naval Reserves, that the Nye resolution was formulated.

The state's stake in the matter becomes apparent when it is noted that California receives approximately $65,000 per month in oil royalties from various tideland fields. All this revenue would cease the minute that the Nye resolution passed, and, with the cessation of this income, the state would be forced to revamp its entire fiscal structure.

First to suffer would be the unemployed on relief, followed by the aged, who now are penisoners of the state, with the ultimate effect extending even to the California school system. Because of the wording of the resolution, competent attorneys assert that tideland revenues are not all that the state would lose. They insist that counties and cities would lose ad valorem tax revenues from improvements at harbors, rentals from warehouse facilities, wharfs, docks, and the like, and that title to lands riparian to navigable rivers would also be clouded.

Settlement of the problem, according to these attorneys, would require court action covering at least ten years, with some opinion being that it would be 25 years before any final settlement could be made.

In the meantime, all revenues would be impounded awaiting court decisions, and all tidelands and waterfront development would be at a complete standstill. The effect upon labor, particularly at a time when unemployment figures are increasing, is not hard to foresee. With the cessation of all development and production operations on California tidelands alone, it has been estimated that several thousand oil field workers would immediately be out of jobs, and with harbor developments also in doubt, many thousands of employees of other industries would also be forced out of employment.

Lane Wells Sales Increase 40 Per Cent

Showing a gain of over 40%, total sales of the Lane-Wells Co. for the first six months of 1938 amounted to $1,252,304, as compared with $892,735 for the company and predecessor companies in the same period last year, it was announced by Walter Wells, president. These figures are unaudited and do not included 1937 intercompany transactions.

California Crude Oil Production

For Two Weeks Ended July 23, 1938

Field	July Daily Quota	Average Daily Production	Excess
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY			
Belridge—North	15,360	12,076	*3,284
Belridge—South	1,810	991	*819
Buena Vista	17,480	17,353	*127
Canal	2,400	2,302	*98
Coalinga—East-West	16,653	9,415	*7,238
Coffee Canyon	3,210	3,491	281
Edison	2,565	2,733	168
Elk Hills	8,160	10,489	2,329
Fruitvale	6,911	7,079	168
Greeley	3,815	3,242	*573
Kern Front	8,266	8,217	*49
Kern River	5,385	2,586	*2,799
Kettleman No. Dome	65,440	66,655	1,215
Lost Hills	4,280	3,383	*897
McKittrick	3,540	3,070	*470
Midway	44,735	46,195	1,460
Mount Poso	14,830	16,010	1,180
Mountain View	9,252	10,124	872
Rio Bravo	3,090	5,486	2,396
Round Mountain	10,190	11,037	847
Ten Section	6,990	7,346	356
Other Fields	2,635	2,993	358
TOTAL	256,997	252,273	*4,724
COASTAL COUNTIES			
Elwood	5,665	5,780	115
Rincon	3,005	4,384	1,379
Santa Maria	8,465	7,914	*551
Santa Maria Valley	18,925	2,475	*16,450
Santa Paula-Newhall	4,940	5,269	329
Ventura Avenue	32,695	34,857	2,162
Other Fields	5,745	5,769	24
TOTAL	79,440	66,448	*12,992
LOS ANGELES BASIN			
Alamitos-Seal Beach	8,110	8,669	559
Brea-Olinda	8,570	5,946	*2,624
Coyote—East	2,845	3,244	399
Coyote—West	8,315	8,098	*217
Domingues	22,150	23,949	1,799
El Segundo	6,880	8,999	2,119
Huntington Beach—New	13,935	17,620	3,685
Huntington Beach—Old	13,665	15,035	1,370
Inglewood	14,315	14,885	570
Long Beach	46,115	59,567	13,452
Montebello	6,699	7,020	321
Montebello-West End	2,050	*3,871	1,821
Playa del Rey	5,730	6,027	297
Richfield	8,080	8,587	507
Rosecrans-Athens	4,850	9,375	4,525
Santa Fe Springs	30,680	33,337	2,657
Torrance	9,725	160017	6,292
Wilmington	65,579	95,836	30,257
Other Fields	2,645	2,599	*46
TOTAL	280,938	348,681	67,743
STATE TOTAL	617,375	667,402	50,027

*—Shortage.

PRODUCTION :-: DEVELOPMENT

(Figures of Production and Stocks are in barrels of 42 Gals.)

	Total Production June	—DAILY AVERAGE— June, 1938	May, 1938	June, 1937
Group No. 1				
Belridge—North	362,350	12,078	12,264	15,452
Belridge—South	32,271	1,076	1,040	1,729
Canal	67,656	2,255	1,830	.....
Canfield Ranch	2,854	95	126	.....
Coalinga	305,184	10,173	10,024	15,792
Edison	87,603	2,920	2,891	4,328
Elk Hills	319,266	10,642	10,811	10,804
Fruitvale	265,580	8,852	9,254	9,754
Greeley	124,190	4,140	3,473	1,077
Kern River	365,114	12,170	12,766	15,321
Kettleman Middle Dome	1,510	50	54	128
Kettleman North Dome	2,029,565	67,652	71,566	80,742
Lost Hills	107,301	3,577	3,656	3,810
McKittrick	90,930	3,031	3,300	4,212
Midway-Sunset	1,778,094	59,270	63,322	75,195
Mountain View	344,618	11,487	12,085	18,886
Mount Poso	521,077	17,369	19,240	16,910
Rio Bravo	129,567	4,319	3,250	.....
Round Mountain	434,386	14,480	15,738	12,196
Ten Section	198,294	6,610	5,948	2,736
Wasco	11,730	391	666	.....
Wheeler Ridge	9,203	307	308	330
Group No. 2				
Capitan	85,585	2,853	2,857	2,436
Elwood	200,007	6,667	6,787	9,215
Rincon	121,286	4,043	4,471	2,612
San Miguelito	75,448	2,515	2,768	3,127
Santa Barbara	12,663	422	454	653
Santa Maria	464,742	15,491	13,997	11,638
Summerland	1,115	37	35	33
Ventura Avenue	1,062,964	35,432	36,224	34,697
Ventura-Newhall	146,122	4,871	4,983	5,230
Watsonville	1,200	40	40	60
Group No. 3				
Brea-Olinda	170,744	5,691	5,722	8,611
Coyote—East	105,441	3,515	3,552	3,804
Coyote—West	262,306	8,744	8,894	8,111
Dominguez	800,648	26,688	27,102	25,352
El Segundo	292,525	9,751	11,026	5,968
Huntington Beach	971,225	32,374	33,154	37,596
Inglewood	442,084	14,736	14,840	15,909
Lawndale	2,379	79	93	82
Long Beach	1,756,288	58,543	58,067	61,090
Los Angeles-Salt Lake	17,323	577	524	742
Montebello	331,096	11,037	10,676	8,935
Playa Del Rey	189,371	6,312	6,711	8,702
Potrero	25,567	852	453	294
Richfield	277,136	9,238	9,106	9,017
Rosecrans	239,565	7,986	6,810	3,056
Santa Fe Springs	1,011,914	33,731	36,246	44,767
Seal Beach	267,186	8,906	8,813	9,359
Torrance	425,388	14,180	11,746	8,048
Whittier	28,151	938	929	918
Wilmington	2,794,505	93,150	97,949	44,332
Total	20,170,317	672,343	688,611	663,796
May	21,346,950	688,611		
Decrease	1,176,633	16,268		

STOCKS HELD IN PACIFIC COAST TERRITORY BY CALIFORNIA OIL COMPANIES

	June 30, 1938	May 31, 1938	June Changes	Dec. 31, 1937 Reclassified
1. Gasoline-Bearing Crude	33,156,394	31,529,797	+1,626,597	29,417,842
2. Non-Gasoline-Bearing Crude	17,431,809	17,352,744	+ 70,065	14,384,000
3. Unblended Nat. Gas	3,190,274	2,913,534	+ 276,740	2,001,204
4. Gasoline (not including distributing and service stations)	12,975,245	13,895,109	— 919,864	13,520,678
5. Naphtha Distillates	1,496,083	1,628,985	— 132,902	1,464,577
6. Gas Oil and Diesel Oil	9,669,433	9,297,687	+ 371,746	8,648,990
7. Fuel Oil Residuum	65,252,861	64,299,335	+ 953,526	54,145,388
8. All Other Stocks	5,797,773	5,617,159	+ 180,614	4,457,568
TOTAL	148,969,872	146,534,350	+2,435,522	128,040,247
Estimated amount of unfinished gasoline contained in item 5	1,302,349	1,425,807		1,248,291

	New Rigs Up	Active Drilling	Producers Completed	Daily Initial Output	Active Producing	ABANDONED WELLS Drillers	Producers
Group No. 1							
Belridge—Nroth	..	3	2	1,216	59	....	....
Belridge—South	..	....	2	110	86	....	....
Canal	1	2	1	1,483	8	....	....
Canfield Ranch	..	1	....	....	1	....	....
Coalinga	1	3	1	5	846	....	....
Edison	..	1	....	....	88	....	....
Elk Hills	..	....	....	....	169	....	1
Fruitvale	1	2	1	252	164	....	....
Greeley	..	3	1	10,000	11	....	....
Kern River	3	3	3	145	1,365	....	....
Kettleman Middle Dome	..	....	....	....	3	....	....
Kettleman North Dome	2	11	5	10,295	186	....	....
Lost Hills	1	3	....	....	222	1	....
McKittrick	..	2	....	....	216	....	....
Midway-Sunset	2	4	1	45	2,440	....	1
Mountain View	..	....	1	3,020	195	....	....
Mount Poso	2	3	2	519	290	1	2
Rio Bravo	1	9	3	11,010	10	....	....
Round Mountain	6	4	4	692	185	1	....
Ten Section	2	4	2	6,321	22	....	....
Wasco	..	3	....	....	2	....	....
Wheeler Ridge	..	1	....	....	26	....	....
Group No. 2							
Capitan	..	....	1	120	49	....	....
Elwood	..	....	....	....	81	....	....
Rincon	1	2	....	....	42	....	....
San Miguelito	1	1	....	....	16	....	....
Santa Barbara	..	....	....	....	34	....	....
Santa Maria	5	6	8	7,405	307	1	....
Summerland	..	....	....	....	18	....	....
Ventura Avenue	..	10	....	....	220	1	....
Ventura-Newhall	2	8	....	....	548	2	....
Watsonville	..	....	....	....	7	....	....
Gourp No. 3							
Brea-Olinda	..	1	....	....	347	....	....
Coyote—East	..	1	....	....	86	....	....
Coyote—West	1	....	1	407	50	....	....
Dominguez	1	3	....	....	187	....	....
El Segundo	1	2	1	700	63	....	....
Huntington Beach	..	1	1	195	564	....	1
Inglewood	..	....	....	....	207	....	....
Lawndale	..	....	....	....	6	....	....
Long Beach	1	3	5	1,877	1,265	1	....
Los Angeles-Salt Lake	..	....	....	....	113	....	....
Montebello	4	10	2	1,153	223	....	....
Newport	..	1	....	....	....	....	....
Playa Del Rey	..	....	....	....	195	....	....
Potrero	..	....	....	....	12	....	....
Richfield	3	9	2	180	294	....	....
Rosecrans	5	8	1	1,220	93	....	....
Santa Fe Springs	..	....	....	....	635	....	1
Seal Beach	..	....	....	....	110	....	....
Torrance	16	14	11	4,674	542	....	1
Whittier	..	....	....	....	142	....	....
Wilmington	15	29	14	13,892	509	....	....
Miscellaneous Drilling	5	46	....	....	....	10	....
Group No. 4—Gas Fields							
Buena Vista Lake	..	1	....	....	1	....	....
Buttonwillow	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chowchilla	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Delano	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dudley Ridge	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Goleta	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
McDonald Island	..	....	....	....	4	....	....
Rio Vista	..	1	1	Gas	17	....	....
Semi-Tropic	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tracy	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
June	83	219	77	76,936	13,581	18	7
May	106	213	96	113,352	13,553	21	20
Decrease (*Increase)	23	6*	19	36,416	28*	3	13

LAUGH THIS OFF

A persistent rumor is going the rounds to the effect that a Huntington Beach pipeliner was the first man to suggest the idea of pump priming to President Roosevelt, as a recovery measure.

And there seems to be no question that prosperity is returning. A very good friend of the family has worked in the City Street Cleaning Department for many years, and he says that in all his experience cigar stubs have never been so long.

Cy Rubel, on the other hand, declares that when you see a man going around now-adays trying to get a fourth, you can never tell whether he is a golfer or a lessor.

Cy, by the way, wasn't always an oil man. We have it on good authority that he actually started out in life as a minor.

Now comes **George Thompson,** the Polvadero divot elevator, telling us that a new streamlined golf ball, recently placed on the market, can be driven at least 25 yards farther than the old type. Thanks, George, but 'sno use to us. We can't even find the old fashioned ones that we're driving now.

We understand also that Polvadero is the only golf course on the Pacific Coast equipped with sound proof bunkers.

And that although most of the members are pretty well educated fellows, most of them have considerable difficulty counting beyond four.

"Where does the tide go when it goes out?" asked the small son of a Signal Hill driller, and momma replied sadly, 'How should I know, sonny, I don't even know where your father goes when he goes out".

Which recalls **"Wick" Wickersham's** yarn about the lad who went on a deep sea fishing trip, and reported later that "for the first hour it was gorgeous, and after that is was disgorgeous."

If we are informed correctly, **Fred Owens** walked into a barber shop up in the Valley a few days ago, and in answer to the usual query, "What'll you have?" replied, "Cut all three of them short—hair, whiskers, and chatter".

Really we hate to introduce these barber stories. They are nothing but shear nonsense.

Ted Sutter, however, tells a funny one about a bald headed oil man who found himself sitting to the left of a rather short-sighted lady at a dinner party one night. While the lady was talking to the man on her right, she dropped her napkin, and our hero ducked down to pick it up. As he came up from the floor, he touched her arm, whereupon she turned around, shook her head and murmmered politely, 'No, no melon, thank you."

Somewhat unkindly, **Bruce Brewster** here remarks that if Colonel Drake were to return to the oil fields today, the only things he would recognize would be the wisecracks in this column.

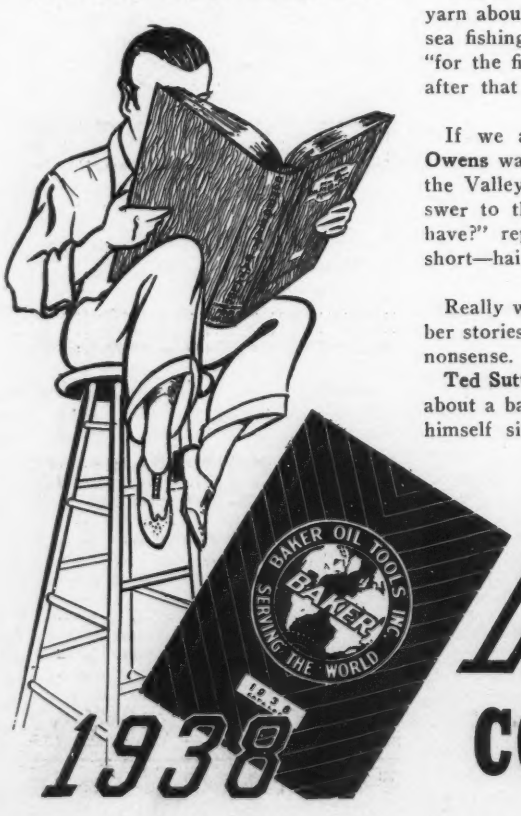
And **Frank Simms** declares that in spite of all the experts, there is no change in the cost of living. It's still all we've got.

Bill Waddell now tells about a Maricopa operator who had been working so hard for a couple of years that it was about to get him down. To stave off a catastrophe, he decided to take a vacation and forget everything. He got as far as Yosemite before he discovered that he really **had** forgotten everything.

Roy Fry, on the other hand, rising to the support of the transportation boys, says they may not be able to execute a rhumba, but they certainly know their truckin'.

All of which, no doubt to your profound relief, ends another astonishing compendium of petrolic fables and foibles. Don't forget **Oliver C. Field's** admonition that the finest thing about a vacation in Europe is the trip across, so if you plan to take a vacation to Europe, don't omit the trip across.

Also bear in mind that a bridge player is not the only person who may have trouble with his contract.



LOOK *for the BAKER SECTION in the*

COMPOSITE CATALOG

State Drilling Report

Field	Company	Well	No.	Sec.	Twp.	Range
NEW WELLS						
Wilmington	General Petroleum Corp.	Channel 3 Comm.	4	2	5S	13W
	General Petroleum Corp.	Channel 3 Comm.	7 & 8	35	4S	13W
	V. R. G. Wilbur	Santa Fe	3	33	4S	13W
	R. T. Colter	R. T. Colter	6	32	4S	13W
	Union Pacific Railroad Co.	Union Pacific	92	3	5S	13W
	Union Pacific Railroad Co.	Union Pacific	93	4	5S	13W
	Hollywood Oil Co.	Baxter	3	35	4S	13W
	Bankline Oil Co.	U. P.	11 & 12	2	5S	13W
	Royalty Service Corp., Ltd.	Nelson	A-7	33	4S	13W
	Ivar Larson	Larson	2	2	5S	13W
Torrance	Falma Oil Co.		1	23	4S	14W
	Sonwell Oil Co.	Sonwell	4	23	4S	14W
	Star Pet. Co. of Calif., Ltd.	Schatz	1	23	4S	14W
	J. L. O'Donnell		43	25	4S	14W
	Isco Petroleum Corp.	Extension	1	25	4S	14W
	Young & Bryan	Lomita	1	23	4S	14W
	R. R. Bush Oil Co.	Gimenez	1	25	4S	14W
	Caldale Oil Co.	Caldale	1	23	4S	14W
	Jewel Oil Co.	Jewel	1	23	4S	14W
	Wilton Oil Co.		5	22	4S	14W
	C. L. McWherter	McWherter	1	23	4S	14W
	The Caminol Co., Ltd.	Torrance	1–11	25	4S	14W
	S. R. Dunphy	Dunphy & Roberts	1	23	4S	14W
	J. L. O'Donnell		42	23	4S	14W
Bardsdale	The Texas Co.	Shiells	135	4	3N	19W
Dominguez	Shell Oil Co.	Reyes	96	33	3S	13W
Rosecrans	The Superior Oil Co.	Maxwell Comm.	9	20	3S	13W
Long Beach	The Caminol Co., Ltd.	Dominguez	2–10	11	4S	13W
Rincon	C. C. M. O. Co.	Hobson	C-7	17	3N	24W
Santa Barbara Co.	Continental Oil Co.	La Laguna	2	25	8N	13W
Kern River	Barnhart-Morrow Cons.	K.C.L.	5	11	28S	27E
Kettleman North	K. N. D. A.		38	16	22S	18E
Santa Maria Valley	Union Oil Co.	Frank Vicente	4	21	10N	34W
San Luis Obispo	Harry E. Lee	Defiance	1	7	32S	22E
Kern County	Amerada Petroleum Corp.	Olcese	1	4	29S	29E
	Federal Drilling Co.	Baas & Goodknight Glide	3	13	26S	27E
	Richfield Oil Corp.	Tupman-Western	1	32	30S	25E
	Richfield Oil Corp.	Union Avenue	1	6	30S	28E
	The Ohio Oil Co.	K.C.L.	F-1	10	31S	25E
Belridge	Tidewater Assoc. Oil Co.		3	22	27S	20E
	Belridge Oil Co.		13–27	27	27S	20E
Canal	The Ohio Oil Co.	KCL-E	8	13	30S	25E
	Standard Oil Co.	Rio Bravo Fee	1	12	30S	25E
Round Mountain	Ring Oil Co., Ltd.	L & S	1	11	28S	28E
Poso Creek	Marcan Oil Co.	Glide	5	1	27S	27E
Ten Section	Shell Oil Co.	KCL-B	67–70	20	30S	26E
DEEPEN OR REDRILL						
Torrance	M. P. S. Oil Co.	Beaver State	1	23	4S	14W
	Gunnar Erikson		3	23	4S	14W
	Henry Wertalla		1	23	4S	14W
	Cal-Oak Oil Co.	Lomita	7	23	4S	14W
	Wm. A. Kirk		12	23	4S	14W
Santa Fe Springs	General Petroleum Corp.	Santa Fe Comm.	186-H	6	3S	11W
	Bell View Oil Syn.	Santa Fe	3	6	3S	11W
El Segundo	Richfield Oil Corp.	El Segundo	6	18	3S	14W
Dominguez	Union Oil Co.	Hellman	5	33	3S	13W
Wilmington	Bankline Oil Co.	Pac. Term. Comm.	7	33	4S	13W
Long Beach	Stanton Oil Co.	Hoyt	6	24	4S	13W
Huntington Beach	Mar Rico Oil Co.		1	10	6S	11W
Sunset	Standard Oil Co.	Monareh	17	26	12N	24W
	Standard Oil Co.	M. J. M. & M.	23	36	12N	24W
Fruitvale	Tarr & McComb Oil Co., Ltd.	Fairhaven	4	23	29S	27E
Mountain View	A. T. Jergins Trust	Wright-Bloemer	4	30	30S	29E
	Hogan Petroleum Co.	Porter-Day	7	29	30S	29E
	P. H. Greer Co., Inc.	Perrel	2	9	31S	29E
	Hogan Petroleum Co.	Peters	3	5	31S	29E
	Mohawk Petroleum Corp.	Hood	7	30	30S	29E
Midway	North American Oil Cons.		23	2	32S	23E
	Standard Oil Co.		112	9	32S	24E
	Mascot Oil Co.		3	36	32S	23E
Kern River	Italo Petroleum Corp.	Cauley	33	16	28S	27E
Mt. Poso	L. D. Uhlman	Buchner	1	20	26S	28E
Kettleman North	K. N. D. A.		21	28	21S	17E
	K. N. D. A.		85	34	21S	17E
ABANDON						
Santa Fe Springs	Oscar R. Howard	Bell	2	5	3S	11W
	Oscar R. Howard	Howard-Bell	4	5	3S	11W
	Bell View Oil Syn.	Santa Fe	2	6	3S	11W
Whittier	R. R. Bush Oil Co.	Pellissier	1	4	2S	11W
Coyote Hills	Thomas Kelly & Sons, Inc.	Kelly	11	24	3S	10W
South Mountain	George Duty & Assoc.	Geo. Duty & Assoc.	1	13	3N	21W
Casmalia	Donald M. Prentice	Escolle	1, 8 & 10	20	9N	34W
Kern County	Union Oil Co.	Barry	1	15	31S	29E
Fresno County	Dauphin Development Corp.	Boone	1	30	21S	14E
Rosecrans	Moward Oil Co., Inc.	Gordon	1	19	3S	13W
Piru	Jarrett and Bell		3	1	4N	19W
Midway	Tidewater Assoc. Oil Co.		1	22	32S	23E
Kern County	Cumberland Oil Co.	Cumberland	2	17	26S	18E
	The Ohio Oil Co.	Tejon Ranch	D-3	28	11N	18W
	Ray W. Stevens	Ray W. Stevens, Tejon Ranch	1	22	30S	30E
Belridge	Shell Oil Co.	Voight	4	32	27S	20E
Mt. Poso	Vanguard Oil Co.	Baker	30	33	27S	28E
	Cresmont Oil Co.	Durnal	1	24	27S	28E

Summary	Week ending July 30	Previous Week	To Date This Year	To Date Last Year
Total New Wells	28	21	696	917
Total Deepened or Redrilled	11	16	478	407
Total Abandoned	9	11	272	299

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Field Development

Los Angeles Basin

Supreme Court Awards Tidelands to Long Beach

In one of its most important rulings relating to the oil business, the California State Supreme Court recently confirmed the title of the city of Long Beach to oil lying beneath tidelands deeded to the municipality by the state under the grant of 1911. The state had contended that only surface rights had been transferred. As the original grant of legislature included all tidelands within the then incorporated city limits, some authorities believe that title to all oil beneath the ocean floor inside the three mile limit rests with the city. If this be the case and if ways and means are devised by which to exploit the large known pool lying beneath the sea from the west city boundary to the flood control channel, Long Beach will be a very wealthy town, indeed. A large portion of the disputed lands is one-time swampland, now filled, and used for industrial and beach purposes. Near the flood control channel, a large parcel of filled ground is used by the United States Navy as a recreation center and a landing for shore boats.

That the municipality will enter the oil production business is seen in the city attorney's interpretation of the original grant to indicate an oil lease may not be granted without jeopardizing the title. In order, therefore, to realize on its newly acquired resource, the Harbor Commission must either buy equipment and hire men, or contract the drilling on a cash basis not involving royalty payments. A course of action is expected to be determined immediately to prevent further drainage by offset wells.

The only recourse now open to the state is to apply for a rehearing, but as yet the Attorney General's office has been silent.

Automatically confirmed were the tideland titles of the city of Los Angeles in the harbor district. No immediate hope is seen for the city of Huntington Beach, which did not participate in the 1911 grant.

The Long Beach Board of Education this week accepted Superior Oil Co.'s bid to include the school site in a community lease which totals slightly over two acres. The offer, which included a bonus of $20,000 and a royalty of 25%, was the only one received.

Meanwhile, development within the Wilmington-Long Beach harbor field has continued at a routine pace, the past two weeks witnessing the completion of ten new wells, five in the upper zone, four in the Terminals and one in the Ford.

Of the Ranger zone wells, Macson Oil Co.'s No. G-55-2, located at the intersection of Denni and Marine streets, is one of the most important. Completed at 3122 ft. with perforations open from 2725 to 2800 ft., and from 2855 ft. to bottom, the initial flow was estimated at nearly 600 bbls., and the settled production is 300 bbls. of 14.5 gravity clean oil through a 20/64-in. orifice.

Union Pacific, with two wells, General Petroleum Corp., Republic Petroleum Co. and Richfield Oil Corp. shared in the new Terminal production. The latter company's well, Pacific Dock No. 7, however, has been killed to locate the source of an 18% water cut.

Although confirmation is lacking, the Wilgate Oil Co., Well No. 1, deep test located north of Anaheim St. and west of Alameda, is reported to be flowing 500 bbls. of high gravity oil from the Ford zone below 5000 ft. Skeptics claim to have good reason for doubting the production figure.

In the Long Beach harbor area, Ivar Larson obtained the first permit to drill within the area formerly restricted because of the presence of the Seaside School and the emergency hospital. Local ordinances prohibit drilling within 500 ft. of a school or hospital but the educational plant has been abandoned in favor of black gold and the hospital declared to have no legal standing.

Late reports indicate that two wells on municipally owned ground have been completed by O'Kane & Brain in the area near the navy landing, but no estimate of production has been received.

The Wilmington north side deep test of Tide Water Associated Oil Co., located across State Street from Banning Park, is being plugged to the Ranger zone after finding all other zones barren to the top of the schist. A conglomerate zone was entered at approximately 6665 ft.

Barnsdall, Universal Add Rosecrans Wells

Barnsdall Oil Co. and Universal Consolidated Oil Co. recently took the spotlight in the Rosecrans field. The former company finished Rosecrans No. 9 at 7857 ft. flowing to the sump with production yet unestimated, while Universal's Trust No. 4, bottomed at 7880 ft. came in for 1850 bbls. of oil and 2,000,000 cu. ft. of gas.

Union Oil Co. is preparing to complete Nos. 21 and 22 on the Rosecrans lease and Superior Oil Co. is drilling Maxwell No. 9 below 6700 ft. Several other projects are drilling at lesser depths.

Apex and Burnoel Flow at El Segundo

With an initial flow of over 800 bbls. daily, Apex Petroleum Co. finished its townlot El Segundo well, Elsie No. 3 from 275 ft. of conglomerate and schist formations. In the same area, Burnoel Oil Co., Elsie No. 1 was finished flowing 515 bbls. Both wells have settled to the 450 bbl. level, neither showing excessive water content.

Torrance Deep Activity Boosted

With the center of activity continually moving to the south, the number of new rigs and drilling projects has increased in the past two weeks to 62, up seven despite the completion of ten wells in the period. Two new producers extended the field to 255th St.; Allison & Oglesby recompleting an old Southern California Drilling Co. well east of Pennsylvania Ave., with 52 ft. open to 4993 ft., flowing 465 bbls. of 27 gravity clean oil, and Jones-Long Oil Co. finishing its Von Trik-Lyon No. 1 with 58 ft. open to bottom at 5023 ft. The former well is now beaned back to 245 bbls. and the latter is pumping approximately 300 bbls. cutting 4%.

Three wells were finished on opposite corners of 223rd St. and Pennsylvania. Consolidated Petroleum Co. obtained the largest initial of any well in the field, flowing at the rate of 784 bbls. per day on the first three hour gauge. The oil, which is clean, is from the interval 4885-4961 ft. Diagonally across the intersection, Packard Petroleum Co. brought in Lomita No. 2 from 4960 ft. flowing 515 bbls. of clean oil. Formation is open below 4879 ft.. Morton & Elder bottomed Mitchell No. 1 at 4977 ft. and from 98 ft. of sand, completed flowing 350 bbls. Six hundred feet east of the corner, Hujo Oil Co. obtained 280 bbls. of clean oil from 4977 ft.

Three good wells were completed in a group on 231st St. west of Pennsylvania Ave. Packard Petroleum Co. Lomita No. 1 and Kovell Oil Co. No. 1 each topping the 600-bbl. mark and Elexico Oil Corp. Allen (K) No. 2 making 350 bbls.

A large number of wells are now in the process of completion; among them are Calridge Oil Co. No. 1, bottomed at 5012 ft. and plugged to 4995 ft.; Imperial Gypsum & Oil Co., Well No. 2 at 229th and Narbonne; Kiesau & Ford No. 1; Lomita Drilling Co. No. 2, now flowing to the sump from a total

LOS ANGELES BASIN WILDCATS

Area	Well	No.	Section	Depth	Status
Bellflower	Clayton, Geo. L., Scott	1	32, 3-12	6897	Idle
Brea	Pressel, Perry, Tull	1	30, 2-9	4560	Idle
Castaic	Royal Land Corp.	1	8, 4-17	1020	Drilling
	DHB Oil Co., Buena Park	1	34, 3-11		Grade
La Mirada	John McKeon & Assoc. Carmenita	1	21, 3-11	6450	Drilling
Newhall	National Pet. Corp.	1	27, 4-16	2475	Idle
	Palmluck Oil Co.	1	23, 3-16		Rig
Palmdale	Antelope Valley Pet.	1	17, 6-12	50	Idle
Palos Verdes	Gene McLaren	1	27, 4-14	3992	Idle
	Rolling Hills Pet.	1	27, 4-14	4900	Drilling
Pico	British Am. O. P. Co.	1	12, 3-12	4568	Idle
San Fernando	Tidewater Assoc., Porter	1	27, 3-16	2350	Drilling
San Pedro	Grady, R. T.	1	14, 5-14		Foundation
Whittier	Langstaff, Geo. W., Iliff	1	8, 2-11	1550	Drilling
	San Bernardino				
Chino	So. Counties Pet. & Drlg. Co.	1	26, 2-8	450	Drilling
	Orange County				
Costa Mesa	A. V. Oil Gas Co.	1	16, 6-10	4250	Drilling
Kraemer	Congress Oil Co., Kraemer	1	36, 3-9	3017	Testing

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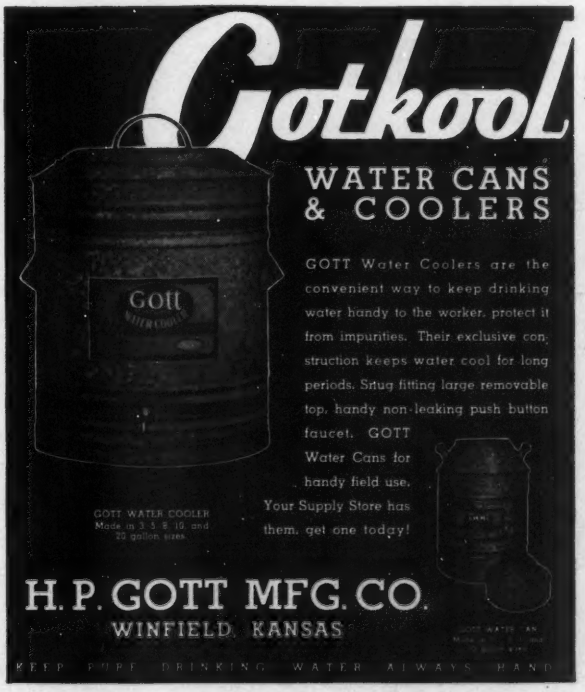
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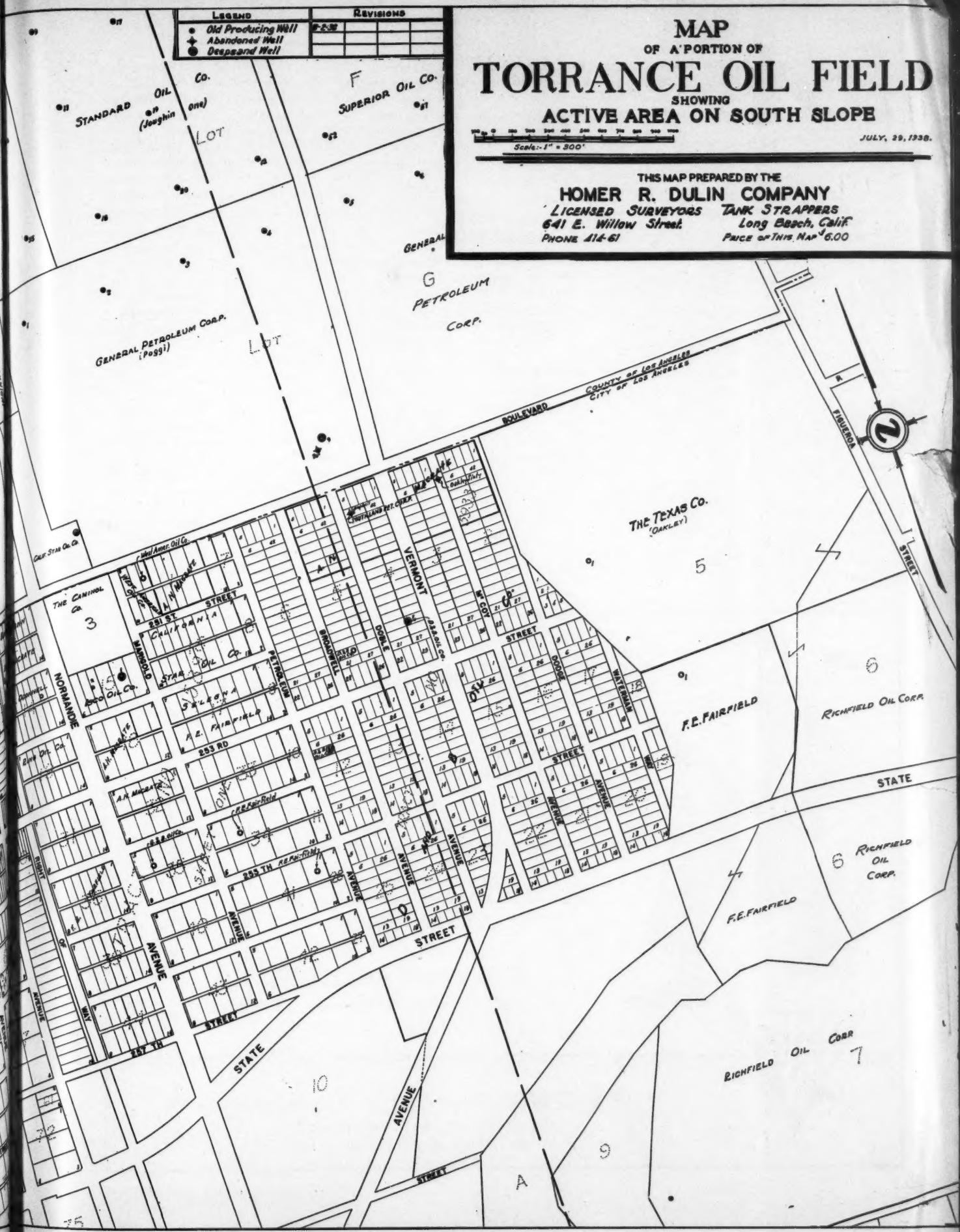

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depth of 5005 ft.; W. E. McCaslin No. 2, at 229th and Pennsylvania; Peters Royalty Co., Torrance No. 2; McDonald & Burns No. 2, now plugged to 4975 ft.; The Texas Co., Wilson No. 12 and Wollner Oil Co. Heyman No. 4.

Many new operators are appearing in the field. Evangeline Kroh Ter Heun has spudded a well on 230th St. with Big Boy Drilling Co. contracting the hole. Albert Douglas of Huntington Beach is starting a well on 235th St. with Jimmy O'Brien in charge. S. R. Dunphy has two projects, Dunphy & Roberts No. 1 which is drilling, and Sunnyside Oil Co. No. 1 which is rigging up. J. Orville Seeple returns to local oil circles with the Fiat Oil Co. whose first well will be at 236th and Pennsylvania Ave. The Freeman Holding Co., headed by Morris Berman and Sam Freeman of Long Beach, has spudded in at 235th and Pennsylvania. Another Long Beach combination, Rosa Heller and T. R. Davis is preparing to deepen an abandoned Superior Oil Co. well at the corner of Sepulveda and Narbonne. H. G. Haney will supervise a well for P. A. Kingsland. The Blue Bell Petroleum Co., with Harold Eyer, Willard Wallace and Jack Bryan, is drilling its outpost well on 241st St. below 2000 ft.

P. V. Collier is forming an organization to deepen the Phalen & Crawford, Smith No. 1 at the intersection of Carson and Flower Sts., a mile northwest of the Present deep zone development. A new rig has been built over the 3660-ft. hole which has been abandoned for several years.

Union, Herley-Kelley, Get Montebello Wells

Taking only 74 ft. of the fifth zone, Union Oil Co. completed Howard & Smith No. 2 at 5513 ft. flowing 645 bbls. of 36 gravity cutting only 1%. Two 1-in. beans were used and the gas flow was 270,000 cu. ft. To facilitate deepening to the Sixth zone if necessary, a drillable liner was landed on bottom.

Herley-Kelley finished Burke No. 1 in the Sxith zone after plugging bottom from 6300 ft. to 6280 ft. Production from the 55 ft. open is 1500 bbls. a day of 35 gravity oil with a cut variously reported from 2% to 10%. The company will drill Masser No. 1 approximately 450 ft. south and west of the intersection of Lincoln and Maple streets.

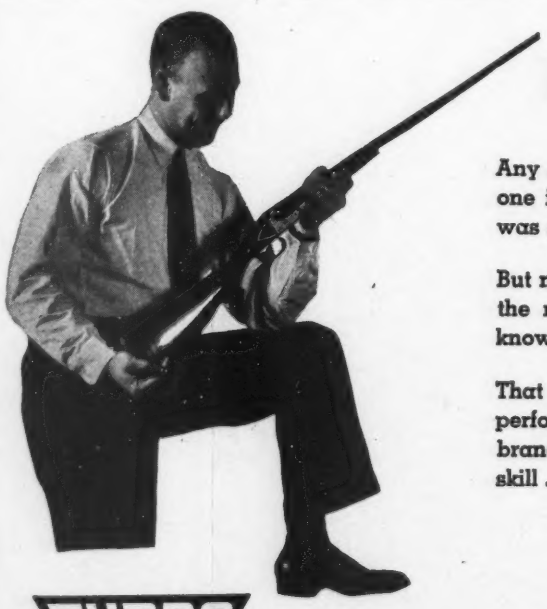
Swabbed in from 6444 ft., Brookline Oil Co., Drake Comm. No. 1 flowed initially at the rate of 2000 bbls. a day, but the output dropped rapidly, and died within a week. Gas lift equipment is being installed. Water content is said to have been over 10%. On the strength of the showing made by Drake No. 1, Brookline has a derrick built for Foreman No. 1, both wells being located at the intersection of Beverly and Maple.

McVicar & Rood, successful Huntington Beach operators, are preparing to complete their second well on the Manz lease after setting 9-in. casing over the Sixth zone at 6203 ft.

C. A. Doody of Los Angeles has two drilling projects. His West Montebello No. 1 is coring for the Fifth zone below 5200 ft, while Montebello Wesco No. 1 is drilling below 1500 ft.

Standard Oil Co., McDonald No. 1 is the most thoroughly tested well yet drilled in the field. After running a formation tester at intervals through the Fifth zone, the process is now being repeated in the Sixth. Results have indicated that clean production may be obtained in both horizons by carefully choosing the sands to be produced.

St. Helens Pet. Co.'s last completion, Monterey No. 27, is flowing175 bbls. of clean oil and 2,500,000 cu. ft. of Gas from the Sixth zone. The company's Eggleston No. 1 is standing recemented at 5358



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ft. and Monterey No. 28 is fishing for drill pipe with bottom at 5600 ft. Location has been staked for Monterey No. 29.

V8 Oil Co., backed by Long Beach capital, is drilling Estelle No. 1 below 6265 ft. and will complete in the Sixth zone.

Southeast Torrance Interest is Mounting

With three wells now drilling, interest in the southeast extension of Torrance is mounting daily. Isco Oil Co., headed by Emmett Jones, got away to a fast start and is drilling below 3500 ft., while the closest competitors, Bush Oil Co., Gimenez No. 1 and General Petroleum Corp., Poggi No. 9 are still above 1000 ft. in depth.

D. & B. Oil Co., whose discovery well is flowing 225 bbls. a day, has derrick up for Capitol No. 2 at the corner of 253rd St. and Petroleum Ave. and California Star Oil Co. has rigs up for Lermans No. 1 at Lomita and Marigold and O'Brien No. 1 at Armand and Frampton.

West American Oil Co., The Caminol Co., Ltd., J. Lloyd O'Donnell, The Texas Co., and F. E. Fairfield of the Oil Tool Corp. have all chosen well locations.

Petroleum engineers are of the opinion that as more wells enter the sand, the greater knowledge of local conditions obtained will result in larger completions.

Costa Mesa Well Shows Oil in Shale

Showing considerable oil in the hard brown shale, A. V. Oil & Gas Co.'s Costa Mesa test well is now drilling and coring below 4225 ft. The formation is said to closely resemble the productive measures of the prolific Santa Maria Valley field where large wells are obtained in the Monterey shale. A. V. Oil & Gas encountered the top of the Miocene at approximately 1100 ft.

West Whittier Well Will Drill Ahead

Security Land and Water Co. No. 1 is preparing to drill ahead after milling up a drillable tail-piece lost while making an unsuccessful formation test to bottom at 1555 ft.

J. B. O'Connor, Vice President and Director of Sales of Clark Bros. Company, Olean, N. Y., is back at his desk after a vacation with his family in Western Canada. Mr. O'Connor's family are returning to New York from Vancouver Island by steamship, via the Panama Canal.

De Soto Deep Test Below 5250 Ft.

Resuming drilling after setting 13⅜-in. casing over the Brown zone at 4252 ft., De Soto Oil Co. is now below 5250 ft. in its deep test of the Lovelady area in the Long Beach field. The operators expect to carry the well as deep as necessary to open new production in this formerly prolific district.

In the northwest extension, Hildon Oil Co., Dominguez No. 1 stopped flowing and is now on the pump making about 250 bbls. a day. The company is drilling Bixby-Pool No. 4 at 1467 ft.

A. S. Johnston Drilling Co. is completing No. 34 after setting casing over the second zone at 4450 ft.

Grady to Drill Near Point Fermin

Believing that a productive structure exists at the south end of the Palo Verde uplift near Pt. Fermin, R. T. Grady of Wilmington, has foundations for an oil derrick approximately half a mile northwest of the interesection of 25th St. and Western Ave., west of San Pedro. The location is about a mile from the Pt. Fermin wells drilled several years ago.

Buena Park Well Planned by D.H.B.

The D.H.B. Oil Co., whose personnel is very nearly the same as that of the D. & B, Oil Co, which discovered the Torrance Extension, is reported to be grading location for a wildcat well near the south quarter corner of sec. 34, 3-11, west of Buena Park.

Two miles north, John McKeon and Associates are drilling below 6450 ft. in Carmenita No. 1. The well is believed to be still in Pico formations.

Tidewater Associated Strikes Pay in Porter

Striking oil sand at the shallow depth of 1950 ft., Tide Water Associated's Porter No. 1 in sec. 27, 3-16, near the old Newhall tunnel, is looking very interesting indeed. The sand, grading from fine to coarse and containing pebbles, is said to be of only fair saturation but augers well for lower horizons. Last reported depth was 2350 ft.

The Memphis Natural Gas Company are adding two 600 h.p. 6-cylinder Clark "Angle" Compressors to their Guthrie, Louisiana, Booster Station. The station now contains four twin tandem 1250 h.p. horizontal units. The new 300 r.p.m. angle units are being added to this station to give the station more flexibility and additional capacity.

Over 8000 Attend "Standard Sweepstakes"

A crowd of over 8,000 Standard Oil employees, their families and friends, descended on Santa Anita Race Track July 30th. The occasion was the "Standard Sweepstakes", the name given to this year's get-together of Standard Oilers.

A morning program of wire splicing contests, first aid demonstrations, band music, and free rides for the children on merry-go-round and ponies was followed by the barbecue luncheon.

The afternoon show consisted of an amateur hour, with acts from company departments, a long list of professional vaudeville and circus acts, and, as a grand climax, the running of the RPM Derby on the track, contested by an assorted group of animals.

President W. H. Berg, Vice-President R. K. Davies, and Director P. H. Patchin were among those present from San Francisco.

Union Starts Up New Absorption Plant

Union Oil Co. has begún operation of the new absorption plant built to handle the gas output of wells in the Rio Bravo Field, near Shafter in Kern County, it was announced by R. D. Gibbs, manager of gas operation for Union.

The plant represents a capital inveset-ment of about $500,000 and will treat 20 million cubit feet of gas daily, which will be furnished by Rio Bravo Field wells. It is estimated that wells already drilled are capable of running the plant to capacity but due to field production curtailment, the absorption plant at present is treating only 5,000,000 cubit feet of gas, with a 3,000-gallon natural gasoline yield, daily. No gas is being sold at present, all dry gas being used in the field for drilling purposes. The natural gasoline output is being transported by truck and trailer to Union's Maltha refinery, near Bakersfield.

The single-unit plant is of the latest type design and was built jointly by Union Oil Co. and Superior Oil Co., although it will be operated by Union. It is located on a site leased from the Kern County Land Company near Union's discovery well in Section 34-28-25. The plant covers two acres and provisions were made in construction to allow for expansion of the plant to three times its present size.

Direct-fired heaters, instead of steam, are used in the plant and all low-pressure gas is compressed by two of the latest angle-type compressors and treated at 500 pounds pressure. When gas is marketed, it will be available at 500 pounds pressure.

San Joaquin Valley

Coalinga Hot Spot In Valley Play

Since the discovery of Eocene production on the Coalinga "nose" by Petroleum Securities Co. eight new wells have been spudded and another is rigging up to drill. With the single exception of Kettleman North Dome, no other area in the San Joaquin Valley presents as much activity nor holds the interest of oil men as does this latest major development.

Yet flowing through a 9/64-in. bean, the discovery well is daily tanking 530 bbls. of 33 gravity clean oil, and though the gas yield is relatively small, pressures are 1275 lbs. on the tubing and 2100 lbs. on the casing.

Probably the next well to enter the rich Avenal sand will be Universal Consolidated Oil Co.'s Leavitt-Hintze No. 1, now drilling below 5650 ft. half a mile west of the lone producer. Still farther to the west, Medford Oil Co. (Goetz) has made good time to the last reported depth of 4675 ft.

Petroleum Securities Co. has two projects offsetting its first well. In the northeast corner of sec. 12,20-15, Grimes No. 88 has attained a depth of 5600 ft. and in the southwest corner of sec. 7, 20-16, Well No. 7-7F is below 2765 ft.

Starting somewhat later than the others, Superior Oil Co. with characteristic drilling speed is fast catching up in Hight No. 1, most easterly well in the area. Last available depth was 4525 ft.

Tide Water Associated Oil Co. has recently spudded its Guardian No. 66 and The Texas Co. is drilling Mohawk No. 19 below 4000 ft.

Most significant of all the wells now drilling is that of Magnet Oil Co. prospecting for Eocene oil on the east flank of the Coalinga west side field. Located in sec. 18,20-15, the drill is now in Kreyenhagen shale below 3450 ft. Should the new zone be productive in this location another and probably separate big field would be opened up.

Superior Deepens Helbing No. 1

After finding the second Rio Bravo zone unproductive, Superior Ool Co. is deepening Helbling No. 1, outpost well at the southeast end of the Rio Bravo field. With bottom at 12,262 ft., 7⅝-in. casing was cemented at 12,200 ft. and a combination water shutoff and flow test made. The well is located near the north quarter corner of se. 1,29-25. Near the northwest corner of the same section, the company is preparing to drill Ruhl No. 2.

In sec. 35,28-25, Superior is continuing with its routine field development by drilling Geisinger No. 3, now about to tap the oil sands at 11,275 ft. Anderson No. 1 has not yet been able to overcome water troubles and is plugging bottom after milling up the drillable liner.

Field men are watching with interest the close race being run by General Petroleum's Wagner No. 1 and Geo. F. Getty's Ramsey No. B-2, both wells being located in sec. 35 and both having passed 11,175 ft. in depth.

Union Oil Co.'s jinx well, Kernco No. 34-2, is redrilling at 8000 ft. while No. 34-4 is below 10,200 ft. and 34-5 is preparing to spud in. Kernco No. 34-3 is now beaned back to 550 bbls. through an 18/64-in. bean under 1950 lbs. flow pressure.

N. W. Fruitvale Wells Testing Deep Levels

In the district immediately northwest of the Fruitvale field two wells are now drilling without having yet encountered productive sands. Texaco's Camp-West-Lowe No. 1, sec. 7,29-27, is spot coring below 7900 ft. and Continental Oil's KCL B-2 is coring gray sand below 6730 ft.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY WILDCATS

Area	Well	No.	Section	Depth	Status
Fresno County					
E. Coalinga	Pure Oil Co., SPL	1	31, 18-17	11259	Drilling
Clovis	Central Valley Oil Co.	1	1, 12-20	588	Idle
Jacalitos Hills	Jacalitos Pet. Co.	1	14, 21-15	6450	Drilling
	Dauphin Dev., Ragan	1	30, 21-14		Rigging up
Panoche Hills	Panoche Hills Oil Co.	3	12, 14-11	300	Idle
Kern County					
Belridge	Abbott, F. E.	1	18, 27-19		Rig
	Shell Oil Co., Voight	4–13	2, 27-20	910	Abandoning
Buena Vista	Ohio Oil Co., KCL	A-8	32, 31-26	11186	Testing
Devils Den	Gibson Oil Co., Alferitz	3	14, 25-18	810	Drilling
	Goodrum, Geo., Baron	1	24, 25-18	1210	Idle
Edison	Stevens, Ray	1	22, 30-30	1105	Abandoned
Elk Hills	Richfield Oil Corp.	KCL-W 1	32, 30-25	2610	Drilling
Fruitvale	The Texas Co., C.W.L.	1	7, 29-27	7961	Drilling
	Continental Oil Co.	B-2	12, 29-26	6703	Drilling
Grapevine	Petrol Corp., Reserve	5	33, 11-99	4607	Idle
	Richfield Oil Corp.	KCL-1	28, 11-20	5625	Drilling
Kern River	Amerada Pet. Co., Olcese	1	4, 29-29	2825	Drilling
Lerdo	Standard Oil Co.	KCL 18-1	29, 28-26	10575	Drilling
McFarland	Tidewater Assoc. Oil Co., Pond	1	17, 26-25	8020	Drilling
	Shell Oil Co., KCL	83–35	35, 26-25	9915	Drilling
Mt. Poso	Federal Drilling Co., Glide	3	13, 26-27	1535	Drilling
	Marcan Oil Co., Glide	5	1, 27-27	676	Drilling
Poso Creek	Reynolds Oil Co.	1	20, 27-27	2855	Idle
	Harkness & Laws, Hunt	1	28, 27-27		Foundation
Richgrove	Dilamar Oil Corp., Quinn	1	15, 25-27	2956	Testing
		3	15, 25-27		Rig
San Emigdio	Shell Oil Co.	KCL 4-26	26, 11-22	10151	Drilling
Strand	Continental Oil Co.	E-1	17, 30-26	8575	Idle
Union Ave.	Richfield O. Corp., Union Ave.	1	6, 30-28		Rigging up
Kings County					
Alpaugh	Tri Counties Oil Co., Olson	1	10, 23-22	7238	Idle
Dudley Ridge	Falcon Oil & Gas Co.	No. 1	24, 23-20	6500	Idle
Pyramid Hills	Pyramid Prod. Co., Retherford	1	27, 24-18	3090	Idle
Kettleman	Temblor Oil Co., Bunting	1	25, 23-18	9138	Plug 7815—Idle
Tulare Lake	Irvine, Athalie	1	11, 24-20	1650	Prep. to deepen
Tulare County					
Alpaugh	Sullivan & Youngdahl	1	33, 23-23	2732	Idle
Ducor	Nelson & Davison	1	1, 24-27	375	Idle
Trico	Caminol Co., A. O. G.	3	29, 24-24	7555	Prep. to deepen

NORTHERN COUNTIES WILDCATS

Area	Well	No.	Section	Depth	Status
Colusa	Amerada Pet. Co., Calif. Lands	1	34, 16-1	5825	Drilling
Glenn	Ohio Oil Co., Willard	2	18, 20-2	5717	Testing
Humboldt	The Texas Co., Eureka	2	22, 3-1	7708	Plug 6473-Shut in
Monterey	The Texas Co., Lewis	1	13, 19-5	1450	Drilling
Solano	Richfield Oil Corp., Potrero	1	10, 4-1	3373	Testing

Get Big Wells In Canal Field

Two of the largest wells yet obtained in the canal field were recently placed on production, Shell and Ohio sharing the honors. Topping all others, Shell's KL A-52 on potential test made 3293 bbls. of 35.5 gravity of oil cutting 0.4% with a gas flow of over 3,000,000 cu. ft. The well was bottomed at 8350 ft. and has 7-in. casing cemented at 8110 ft.

Ohio Oil Co.'s KCL No. E-7 was finished at 8260 ft. and flowed initially at the rate of 2580 bbls. daily on a five hour gauge.

Both wells are located in sec. 14,30-25, the Shell completion being the most northwesterly in the field.

In the adjoining Ten Sections field, Shell Oil Co. brought in KCL A-56, sec. 30,30-26 flowing 2568 bbls. from 8220 ft. and B-32, sec. 32, from 8202 ft. with a potential of 2474 bbls.

Midway Peerless Gets 30-Bbl. Pumper

Midway Peerless Oil Co. completed its No. 17 in sec. 15,31-22 at the northwest end of the Midway field pumping 30 bbls. of 14 gravity oil cutting 10%. Total depth is 1211 ft.

Ohio Disappointed In Buena Vista Test

Failing to flow after being swabbed to 7000 ft., the Ohio Oil Co. KCL No. A-8, deep test of the Buena Vista gas field, provided another disappointment to followers of Kern county wildcats. Perforated in the interval 11,128-11,066 ft., a fresh water rise was recorded of 100 ft. per hour. Operations have been handicaped by losing the swab necessitating pulling the tubing. The tests will be continued. KCL A-8 is 11,186 ft. deep and is located in sec. 32,31-26.

On a line between the gas field and the old Elk Hills field, Ohio is rigging up to spud another test well. The new project is located in sec. 10,31-25.

Little Activity In Greeley Area

With only two wells now active, the Greeley field presents a sharp contrast to its peak reached last fall. Standard Oil Co. is deepening Fleishauer Comm. No. 2, a failure in the upper zone, to the Rio Bravo sand, productive in KCL No. 11-2. KCL No. 11-15, located near the west quarter corner of sec. 20,29-26, is fishing tubing after an unsuccessful production trial at 7735 ft.

Two Kern Front Wells Nearing Completion

Resuming activity in the Kern Front field, Barnhart-Morrow, Consolidated are drilling KCL No. 5 in sec. 11,28-27. The oil sand was topped at 1690 ft. and the well is expected to be soon on production.

Kern Oil Co., affiliate of St. Helens Petroleum Co., is below 1820 ft. in depth in well 3-C, sec. 25,28-27.

Oils, Inc. of California recently finished Seven Spot No. 4 at 1254 ft. pumping 90 bbls. a day cutting 20%. The well is in sec. 13.

Deep Wasco Wells Find Structure Higher

Finding the so-called Rio Bravo sand approximately 600 ft. higher than the field's discovery well, KCL A 2, Continental Oil Co.'s Seaboard-Associated C-1, sec. 26,27-24, is reported to have entered the horizon at 12,700 ft. Cores are said to run mostly to gray sand which reacts to acetone but on the whole does not look too good. The crew is now fishing for a core barrel lost on bottom at 12,778 ft.

In sec. 8, near the field's only producer, Continental is drilling No. A-3-8 below 11,300 ft. and in the adjoining sec.

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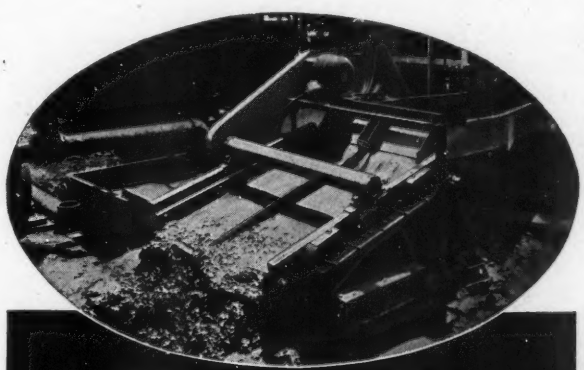

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7, Standard Oil Co. Mushrush No. 1 has reached 9300 ft. Standard's other project, KCL No. 8-B-1, sec. 17, is approaching 11,000 ft.

Lerdo Deep Wildcats Are Disappointing

Of the three vital east side valley floor wildcats, two so far, have been disappointing. Standard Oil Co., drilling KCL No. 18-1 in sec. 29,28-26 near Lerdo, is now drilling below 11,525 ft. after finding the Rio Bravo zone barren at 11,200 ft. To the north and west, Shell Oil Co. KCL No. 83 in sec. 35,26-25, has found no oil in either the Rio Bravo or the Eocene formation in which it is now coring at a depth of 9950 ft.

Tide Water Associated Oil Co., drilling Pond No. 1 in sec. 17 of the same township and range, has not reported showings to present depth of 8000 ft.

Pacific Oil & Gas Drills Third in Fruitvale

Pacific Oil & Gas Development Co., which recently started the Fruitvale north side drilling activity, is preparing to drill a third well on the Guisti lease in sec. 14,29-27. The well offsets Western Gulf's KCL B-37 which is now on production for 225 bbls. of 17 gravity oil cutting 4%.

Ring Oil Drops Round Mountain Test

Failing to find the Vedder productive, Ring Oil Co. abandoned L & S No. 1 at 2340 ft. The well sought to extend Round Mountain production to the north quarter corner of sec. 11,28-28.

Caminol Deepens Near Trico Field

Having rigged up with modern heavy duty equipment, The Caminol Co., Ltd. has entered the old Amalgamated well in sec. 29,24-24 northwest of the Trico gas field and is cleaning out to deepen in search of oil production. Present depth is 7555 ft. The well is located the same distance from the gas field as is Continental's Wasco well from the Semitropic gas field.

Pure Wildcat Shows Considerable Gas

The Pure Oil Co., prospecting on Southern Pacific Land Co. holdings in sec. 31,18-17 east of the Coalinga activity, at 11,259 ft. is reported to have entered an Eocene sand showing considerable gas. The well is located about seven miles southwest of the Western Gulf Oil Co. wells which encountered both oil and gas but in insufficient quantities to make commercial production.

Texaco Abandons Pioneer Unit Plan 1

Pioneer Unit Plan No. 1, for a while at least, one of the most interesting San Joaquin Valley wildcats, has been abandoned by the Texas Co., by whom the well was drilled, Situated on the Pioneer Anticline in sec. 33,11-23, the well was carried to the Eocene, which showed oil and gas but was of low porosity and permeability. Formation tests were unsuccessful and the hole was given up at 8869 ft.

Federal, Marcan, Seek Mt. Poso Extension

Playing for a northwest extension of the Mount Poso faultline production, Bass & Goodknight of Long Beach are drilling their Federal Glide No. 3 in sec. 13,26-27. To 1500 ft. no authenticated reports of showings have been received.

West of the Mount Poso proven field, Marcan Oil Co. is drilling Glide No. 5 in sec. 1,27-27.

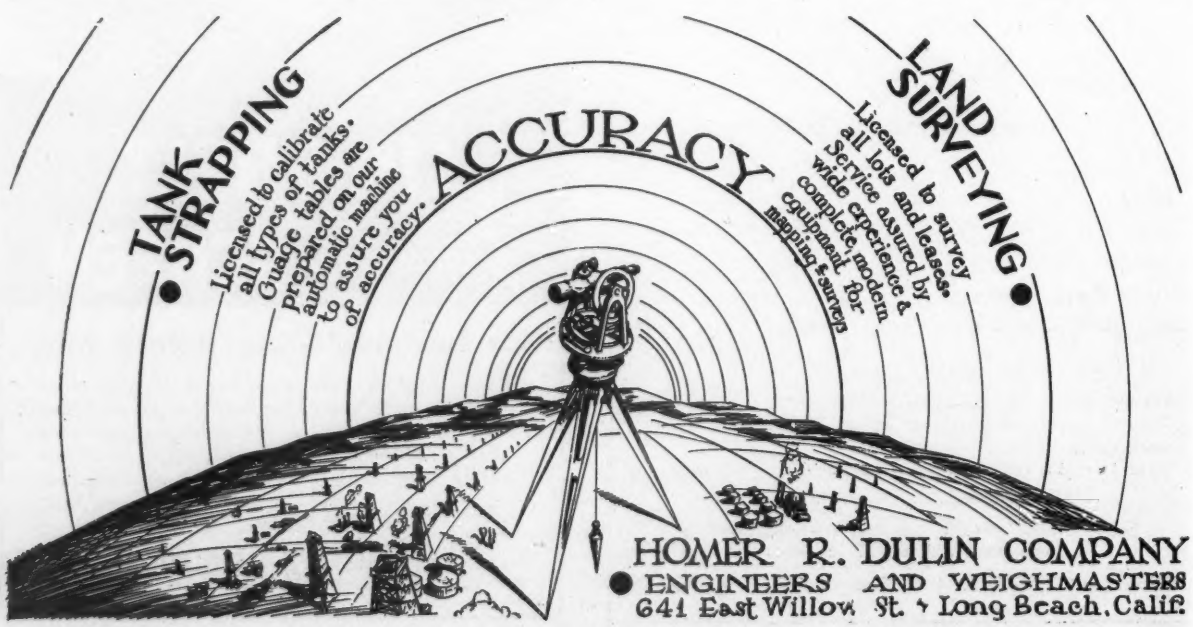
Jacalitos Pete Nearing Jacalitos Hills Eocene

Now drilling below 6500 ft., Jacalitos Petroleum Co. No. 1 has penetrated approximately 1000 ft. of the Kreyenhagen shale and should soon break through into the Eocene sand, where production possibilities are believed to be good. The well is located in sec. 14,21-15, in the Jacalitos Hills.

Kettleman Eocene Well Is 150-Bbl. Producer

Obtaining only 150 bbls. a day, Standard Oil Co. completed No. 46-13H in the Eocene sand. The oil is clean, testing 30 gravity and is accompanied by 75,000 cu. ft. of gas. Thirty two feet of formation is open to bottom at 10,836 ft. The well is located in sec. 13, 21-16 at the extreme northwest tip of the field.

Kettleman North Dome Association is completing No. 27-16 Q in sec. 16,22-18 from a total depth of 8442 ft. and Standard Oil Co. is swabbing No. 78-1P in sec. 1,22-17. Depth is 8040 ft.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Union Oil Shoots Santa Maria Test

In an effort to improve production, Union Oil Co. has shot the lower portion of the hole below the water string in Wheat No. 2, located near the south east corner of sec. 22, 10-34 in the Santa Maria Valley field. Placed on the pump with casing cemented at 3705 ft. and bottom in the Franciscan at 3950 ft., the well formerly made only water with a tract of oil. The well is now being cleaned out preparatory to making another production test.

Three wells have lately been finished in the field, Sunshine Oil Co., Wallace Girard No. 1 in sec 27 having the largest estimated initial. The drill was stopped at 4190 ft. and the well brought in for 500 bblse. E. E. Moore's Union Sugar No. 10 at the west end of production was bottomed at 5158 ft. and completed pumping 25 bbls. a day cutting 25%. Hopkins No. 4, sec. 30, 10-33, was put on the pump by Bush and Hancock for approximately 150 bbls.

The Bush-Hancock combination is drilling California Lands No. 3 in the Monterey below 3900 ft., and Greathouse Oil Co. is coring below 3950 ft. Union Oil Co., beside reconditioning Wheat No. 2, is drilling Mallory No. 2 in sec. 27.

Standard Gets Oil in Cat Canyon Tests

Recovering anywhere from 350 to 2200 ft. of clean oil in the drill pipe, on each formation test, Standard Oil Co. is continuing to make a trial of each hundred feet of new hole. Late reports place the bottom at 6500 ft., a Monterey penetration of 1200 ft. The oil, which is 14 gravity, is similar to that in the Gato Ridge field and is found in fractured Miocene brown shale. Indications are that Standard has struck a promising new coastal heavy oil field. The well is located in sec. 27, 9-33, near Cat Canyon.

Ventura Ave. Outpost Unable to Get Shutoff

Barnard No. 18, General Petroleum's Ventura Avenue outpost, when last reported had not yet been successful in shutting off water with 8⅝-in. casing after four cement jobs. The shoe of the pipe is 22 ft. off bottom at 7750 ft. and attempts are being made to cement through perforations at 4860 ft.. A completion by General Petroleum in this location would greatly enhance the value of nearby acreage held by Bolsa Chica Oil Corp.

Lloyd Corp. is drilling its second test on fee land at the relatively shallow depth of 2000 ft. Located on the east plunge of the field, productive horizons are not expected above 6000 ft.

Shell oil Co. is working on three projects, while Tide Water Associated Oil Co. still leads in activity with six strings of tools.

Carreaga Test Plugs Bottom

Recovering water only on the first pumping test with the hole open to bottom at 6240 ft., Douglas-Stratton Oil Co. has plugged its Carreaga test well to 6010 ft., where another production test is being made. Seven inch casing is set at 5744 ft., near the top of the Monterey shale from which the well is attempting to produce.. In the same section, 8, 8-33, the Arnold-Apache well is pumping a small amount of oil from an apparently less favorable location.

Holly-Seaboard Test Nears Vaqueros Sand

Macrate No. 1, joint test of Holly Oil, Holly Development and Seaboard Oil Cos. in the Ojai district of Ventura county, is now coring below 4310 ft., expecting to pick up the Vaqueros sand within the next few feet. Hopes are high that this horizon, when penetrated, will prove productive.

Coal Oil Point Test is Inactive

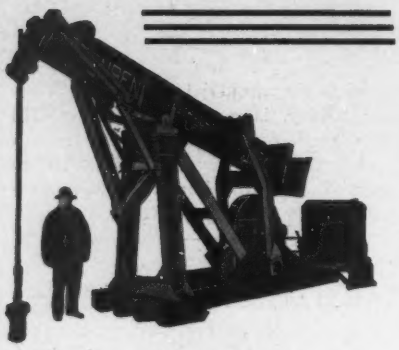
Discouraged at not finding the Vaqueros sandstone at the expected level, South Crude Oil Co. has given up its Permit No. 191-2 after redrilling to 4183 ft. The well, located on a state tideland permit held by Bolsa Chica Oil Corp., was whipstocked beneath the ocean bottom to tap the sand forming the main producing horizon of the nearby Elwood field.

Arroyo Seco Test Drills at 1525 ft.

The Texas Co., F. I. Lewis No. 1, lo-Seco area of Monterey county, is alternately coring and drilling in hard brown shale below 1525 ft.. No showings have been reported in the well to date.

COASTAL COUNTIES WILDCATS

Area	Well	No.	Section	Depth	Status
Santa Barbara County					
Carpinteria	Carpinteria Oil Co.	1	32, 4-5	2460	Idle
Carreaga	Douglass-Stratton Oil Co.	1	8, 8-33	6240	Testing
Cat Canyon	Standard Oil Co., Los Flores	1	27, 9-33	6385	Drilling
Coal Oil Pt.	South Crude Oil Co.	191–2	24, 4-29	5510	Redrilled to 4180
Gaviota	Gaviota Oil Co., Hollister	1	35, 5-33	3215	Testing
	Wilshire Oil Co., Hollister	1	35, 5-33	4600	Plug 4130—Testing
Gato Ridge	Barnsdall Oil Co., Mag.	5	9, 8-32	2150	Drilling
	Petrol Corp., Mag.	5–11	9, 8-32	2315	Drilling
	Continental Oil Co., Laguna	2	25, 8-31		Rig
Los Olivos	United Western, Bradley	1	15, 7-30	3279	Idle
Lompoc	O'Donnell, J. E. Helen	1	8, 7-33	3580	Idle
Orcutt	Warren Deuel, Garrett	1	12, 9-34		Rig
San Luis Obispo County					
Edna	Loma Grande Oil Co., Lewis	1	28, 31-13		Rig
Elk Horn	Calif. Pet. Prod. Co.	1	6, 10-24	2125	Drilling
	Lee Harry Defiance	1	7, 32-32	100	Drilling
	Western Plains Oil Co.	1	7, 31-21	4010	Idle
Huasna	Hancock O. Co.,Sherer-Dickes	1	30, 12-33	4990	Drilling
Ventura County					
Moorpark	Darby Oil Co., Cohn	1	7, 2-19	4365	Drilling
Oxnard	Walter G. Rowe, Johnson	1	15, 1-22	4705	Idle
Ojai	High Mesa Oil Co.	1	16, 4-22	1700	Redrilling
	Holly Dev. Co., Macrate	1	27, 4-23	3930	Drilling
Red Mountain	Martin, J. W.	3	15, 4-21	1220	Drilling
Sespe	McKinnis, Chas., Crosby	1	14, 41-9	300	Drilling
	Merchants Pet., Cochran	8	1, 4-20	795	Drilling
	Speik Oil Co.	1	33, 5-19	3440	Idle
	St. Louis Oil Co.	1	1, 4-20	420	Idle
Sheills Canyon	The Texas Co., Shiells	135	4, 3-19		Rigging up
South Mt.	The Texas Co., Richardson	5	13, 2-21	6125	Fishing
	Clipper Oil Co.	1	17, 3-20		Rig
Tar Creek	Section 20 Oil Co.	1	20, 5-19	1805	Drilling
Timber Canyon	Stallings, Senter, Ahlberg	1	24, 4-21	1420	Testing
Ventura	Ventura Drlg. Co.	1	10, 3-23	165	Drilling



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Darby Oil Abandoning Cohn 1 Near Moorpark

Drilled to 4700 ft., Darby Oil Co.'s Cohn No. 1, sec. 7, 2-19, near Moorpark, is reported to be abandoning though encouraging oil and gas showings were noted at 2800, 3900 and 4200 ft.. No tests were made. The well was financed by Los Angeles capital.

Preparing to Spud in La Laguna 2, Sec 25, 8-31

On the La Laguna ranch in sec. 25, 8-31, Continental Oil Co. is preparing to spud its second test well, La Guna No. 2. The new well is about three quarters of a mile south of No. 1 which encountered schist at 2600 ft and was abandoned two months ago.

Sea Fishing Lures L. A. Equipment Men

James C. McCluskey genial Sales Manager of the local office of Natural Gas Equipment was finally instrumental in completing all details for the local office to frolic in the open sea on a fishing expedition into the fishy waters off Old Mexico on July 17th at 2:30 A. M. after making promises that yellowtail, tuna, bass and swordfish abounded in plenty. A chartered boat "Morefun" was secured for the party comprising Messrs. J. V. Thomas, Doug Balthis, Gus Wetzel, Herschel Jones, Malcolm Lowe, Art Staat, Charles Lanzit, Al and Jack Wilgus, J. C. "Skipper" McCluskey and the crew of the good ship "Morefun".

Final allotment of Chief Skipper was left to Jim McCluskey but after one hour's rolling in the bounding main, Jim had his laurels wrested from him as he began to feed the sea gulls, and Mate Balthis took over the reins as CHIEF SKIPPER until fishing waters were reached and became Chief Chummer along with McCluskey.

Plenty of fish were caught including a 34-pound white sea bass landed by Malcolm Lowe to uphold the tradition of the office, while Herschel Jones landed a 30-pound white sea bass after several hours of regulating rod and reel and then had things under perfect control, scoring the highest number of fish.

A good time was eventually had by all even though the Chief Skipper and Chief Chummer were basking on the deck absorbing the sea breeze and bright sun even though the fish did not frolic along their lines.

Unconfirmed reports have it that McCluskey and Balthis will attempt another trip when assured of the sea being more calm.

Merchants, McKinnis, Drill in Sespe Area

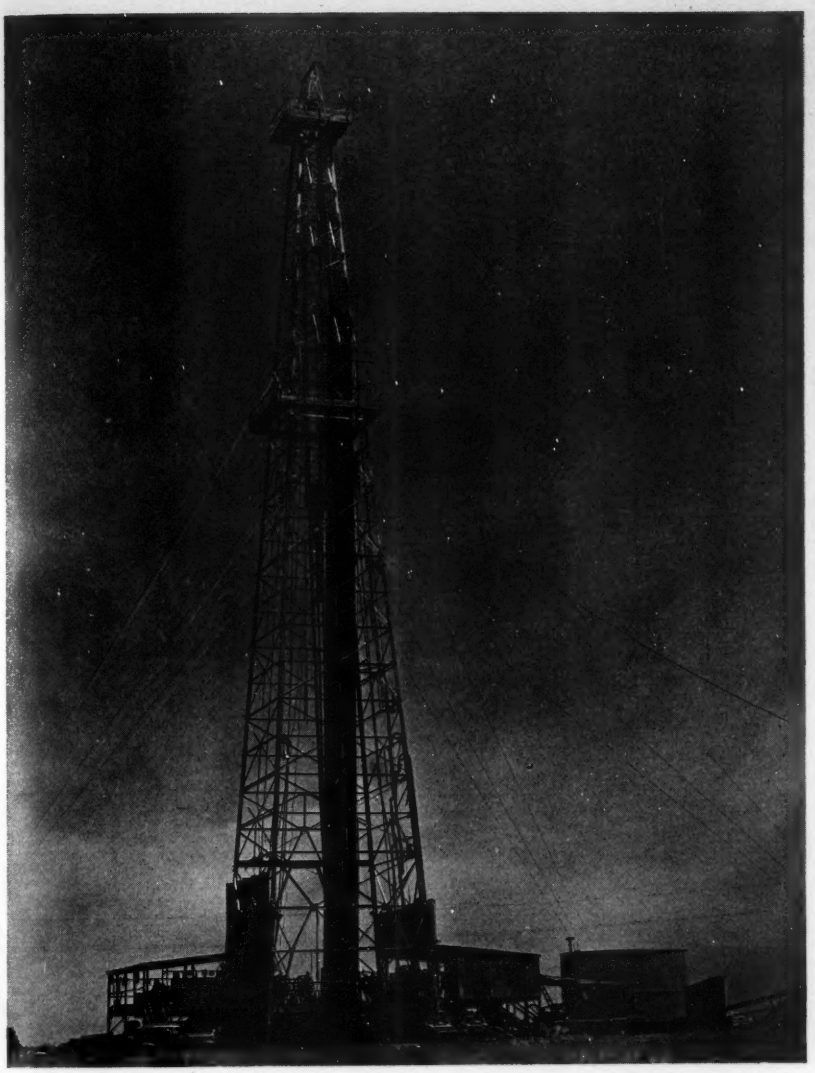
Drilling the eighth well on the Cochrane lease in the Sespe area of Ventura county, Merchants Petroleum Co. has attained a depth of 800 ft.. This property has been one of the most productive in the district.

The Chas. R. McKinnis Corp. is drilling Cosley No. 1, sec. 14, 4-19, below 325 ft.

Two Wells Drilling In Gato Ridge Field

After completing Tognazzini No. 3 pumping 450 bbls. of heavy oil, Barnsdall Oil Co. moved drilling equipment to Magenheimer No. 5 which is now in hard brown shale below 2200 ft.

Petrol Corp. is drilling Magenheimer No. 5-11 below 2400 ft. after topping the Monterey at 1880 ft.



Strength and neatness is the impression given by the towering steel giants in the Rio Bravo field.

M-M Derricks Help Set Speed Drilling Records

When you visit the Rio Bravo field where world records for speedy drilling have been hung up, you will be struck by the fact that ten of the twelve derricks which tower in that field are the products of one company, Steel Oil Derrick Co., Ltd., of Los Angeles. The first glance at one of these giant structures will reveal immediately the features which have made them the choice of the majority of operators in this field. The Steel Oil Derrick Co.'s rigs were originally made by McClintic-Marshall and since 1930 by the Bethlehem Steel Co., successor, at the Los Angeles plant.

One of the M-M steel derricks in the Rio Bravo field is a veteran, built seven years ago for use in Kettleman Hills. Six wells have been drilled with this derrick. The steel derrick illustrated on this page is that of Superior Oil Co.'s Helbling No. 1, then at a depth of 11,070 feet. The speed of drilling of the wells in this field is nearly unbelievable, 10,000 feet of hole being made in a period of only 24 days. The derrick on Helbling No. 1, is 175 feet high, with eight-foot continuous extended legs and A.P.I. type substructure. The base is 32 feet. With their high silicon steel legs, these derricks have a capacity of 952,000 pounds. The company also makes mild steel derricks with capacities ranging down to 465,000 pounds. Substructures are made in California and A.P.I. types, and derricks are made in all the commonly accepted sizes.

M-M steel derricks are stocked at the Los Angeles plant, and with the facilities of the Bethlehem Steel Co. fabricating plant available, special derricks and substructures can be produced quickly, to order. Offices of Steel Oil Derrick Co., Ltd., are in the Subway Terminal Building, Los Angeles. Officers of the company are W. B. Tobin, veteran designer and builder of steel derricks, president; J. G. McClure, vice president, and George L. Leslie, sales manager.

An important feature of these new steel derricks is the continuous extended leg design.

After penetrating the granite 25 ft. to 1105 ft., Ray W. Stevens, Los Angeles operator, has abandoned his east Edison wildcat in sec. 22,30-30. No showings of importance were encountered in the well.

Proving that postmen aren't the only ones who spend their holidays taking long walks, Kenneth R. Cook, stellar Los Angeles scout of Richfield, brought home this photograph from his recent northern vacation trip. In the foreground is the crater formed when Ohio Oil Co.'s Glenn county wildcat, Willard No. 1, blew in out of control early this year. Below this miniature salt lake lies many thousands of dollars worth of equipment; a steel derrick and complete drilling outfit. The surface, yet disturbed by bubbling gas, mirrors the rig now drilling No. 1-A at a depth approaching 6000 ft. The high pressure gas, disastrous in the first well, was encountered at 4500 ft.

Texas Corp. Elevates Olmsted and Webb

C. E. Olmsted

Torrey H. Webb

Clarence Olmsted, president and general manager of The Texas Co. of California, has just been elected vice president in charge of refining of the parent Texas Corp. Mr. Olmsted will continue to head the California company, dividing his time between Los Angeles and New York City. At the same time Torrey H. Webb, assistant to the president and general manager of The Texas Co. of California, was made vice president and general manager of the California company.

Mr. Olmsted was born at Santa Paula, Calif., in 1890. In his first job he earned $3 a day as surveyor at El Segundo, then he was engineer in eastern oil fields. After war service he joined The Texas Corp as engineer and served in the refining department until 1923. He joined the predecessor to The Texas Co. of California in the fall of 1923 as manager of engineering, natural gasoline, pipe line and refining departments. He was elected vice president in 1924 and director in 1925. Named vice president in charge of refining for The Texas Co. of California in 1928, and vice-president in charge of production in 1929, he was elected president and general manager of the California company in January, 1934.

Mr. Webb is another native son, born in 1892. Upon graduation with a mining engineering degree in 1927, he joined the U. S. Aviation Corps. He has the distinction of being the first air mail pilot in the United States. He entered the oil business in Texas in 1919, and joined Ventura Consolidated Oil-fields in California, as statistician in 1922. When Ventura was purchased by Calpet in 1925, he joined that company as engineer in the transportation and refining departments. He became manager of the land and leasing department in 1929 and in 1931 he was made assistant to the vice president and in 1934 assistant to the president and general manager of The Texas Co. of California.

Gasoline Gallonage Increases in June

Gasoline sales increased during June, it was reported today by Richard E. Collins, chairman of the State Board of Eualization. The increase was the third of its kind recorded by the Board during the first half of 1938.

The gasoline gallonage distributed last month amounted to 154,807,576, on which a tax of $4,644,227.01 was assessed. This amount represented a gain of 3.35% over the tax assessed for the same month of the previous year. It also represented a substantial gain over the $4,296,311.55 collected for May of the current year.

Despite the so-called recession, gasoline sales for the first six months of 1938 were ahead of the distribution for the same period of the previous year. The tax for the first half of the current year amounted to $24,997,853.22, a gain of $85,735.79 over the $24,912,117.43 listed during the first half of 1937, Collins explained.

Oil companies reporting sales of more than 300,000 gallons in June were listed by Collins with the explanation that resale of gasoline previously taxed and exempt sales to the federal government or in interstate or foreign commerce accounted for differences between total sales and taxable sales. These companies were as follows:

Name	Gallons Actually Sold	Net Taxable Gallonage
Aromalene, Inc	621,970	535,840
Bachman Petroleum Corp.	1,377,660	1,358,839
Bankline Oil Co.	374,002	None
Barnsdall Oil Co. of Calif.	373,727	None
Belridge Oil Co.	1,553,453	14,901
Brown, Henry, dba. Operators Oil & Refining	779,151	779,151
Caminol Company, Ltd., The	2,544,818	2,428,113
Chanslor-Canfield Oil Co.	727,051	None
Coline Gasoline Corporation	415,992	2,230
Cowan Oil and Refining Co.	568,488	None
Del Rey Oil & Gas Co.	701,952	None
Eagle Oil and Rfg. Co., Ltd.	1,021,406	812,663
East West Refining Co.	383,619	383,619
El Camino Refining Co.	909,519	906,947
Elm Oil Company, Ltd.	441,634	441,634
El Tejon Oil & Ref. Corp.	938,257	922,410
Envoy Petroleum Company	881,906	881,906
Estado Peroleum Corporation	2,065,696	2,065,386
Exeter Refining Company	1,203,415	1,203,380
Fletcher Oil Company, Inc.	2,527,554	None
F. R. Long, Inc.	1,732,873	None
General Pet. Corp. of Calif.	35,454,509	11,324.814
Gilmore-Dabney, Inc	677,389	None
Gilmore Oil Company	6,402,570	90,084
Hancock Oil Co. of Calif.	5,597,974	3,646,515
Harbor Refining Company	906,349	844,924
Honolulu Oil Corp., Ltd.	715,075	8,534
Krieger Oil Company	813,875	813,875
Lomita Gasoline Company	2,025,837	None
Los Nietos Producing & Refining Company, Ltd.	2,973,987	755,043
Macmillan Pet. Corp.	2,943,911	2,717,037
McCallen Refining Company	1,338,009	1,062.757
Mercury Petroleum Corp.	452,015	452,015
Mohawk Petroleum Corp.	3,975,178	3,871,438
Norwalk Company, The	2,187,089	1,742,789
O. C. Field Gasoline Corp.	2,391,681	160,920
O. F. Collinge, Inc.	725,622	None
Olsen, G. A. Receiver Sunland Refining Corp.	670.364	None
Olympic Refining Company	1,548,932	1,546,985
Pacific States Oil & Term. Co.	2,527,694	2,240,274
Pacific Western Oil Corp.	677,487	1,130
Petrol Corporation, The	2,638,208	1,003,053
Moffett, J. O., dba San Fernando Refining	329,340	329,333
Petrolane, Ltd.	417,897	261,126
Richfield Oil Corporation	16,184,454	13,970.359
Rio Grande Oil, Inc.	3,939,490	None
Rothschild Oil Company	785,496	777,132
R. R. Bush Oil Company	1,325,971	1,137,836
Seaboard Oil Co. of Deleware	1,399.485	None
Seaside Oil Company	4,049,889	1,296,489
Shell Oil Company	33,477,240	18,476,095
Signal Oil and Gas Company	1,402,705	None
Signal Oil Company	5,998,326	None
Socal Oil & Refining Co.	1,036,562	1,036,562
Standard Oil Co. of Calif.	60,529.399	25,516.287
St. Helens Pet. Co., Ltd., The	1,276.788	1,276,733
Sunset Oil Company	2,643.966	None
Superior Oil Company	2,281,763	55,369
Texas Company, The	9,624,787	8.450,060
Tide Water Associated Oil Co.	28,390,022	14,165,520
Triangle Oil Ref. Co., Ltd.	675.896	675,896
Union Oil Company of Calif.	21,063.853	13,705,394
Walter Steiner Refining Co.	433,437	433,437
West Coast Refining Co.	363,179	None
Wesern States Gasoline Corp.	3,521,140	182,625
Wilshire Oil Company, Inc.	7,721,332	7,448,758

Sperry-Sun Surveying Houston Office Change

Sperry-Sun Well Surveying Co. announces the appointment of Robert L. Marston as regional manager in the Houston, Tex., office. Mr. Marston replaces Morton T. Higgs, resigned.

Amerada Petroleum Drills in Sec. 4, 29-29

Amerada Pet. Corp., Olcese No. 1, located in sec. 4,29-29 near the Kern River and south of Round Mountain, is reported to have found all formations barren to the last reported depth of 2910 ft. The Vedder was topped at 2725 ft.

Axelson Holds Promotional Meet

Members of the Axelson Manufacturing Company California sales organization met at the Los Angeles Plant July 9, 1938, to map plans for the remainder of 1938. From left to right: K. S. Ramey, W. H. Getsinger, M. R. Conger, P. E. Humphreys, H. F. Donley, W. H. Jackson, W. F. Goertz, E. F. Green, E. J. Phillips, C. E. Rose, A. G. Haglund, A. Zwerneman, C. J. Huyck, H. S. Kelley, S. Morrish, E. W. Ostrom, and R. M. Humphreys.

Sales plans and promotional strategy were the topics at an all-day sales meeting held by California sales representatives of the Axelson Manufacturing Co. at the Los Angeles plant in July. Particular stress was laid on closer tie-in with publication and direct mail advertising, which, incidentally, was awarded first place at the P. A. C. A. convention in Los Angeles in June.

J. C. Axelson, persident of the company, in explaining recent developments said, "Axelson has always endeavored to prepare information on our products in such a way that it will be of genuine interest and information to purchasing agents, engineers and oil field superintendents. I feel that in the new series of bulletins just issued we have carried this accepted policy a step forward. Our board of directors is pleased with the way in which sales have held up during the first half of this year, and anticipate steadily improving conditions during the last six-month period."

Sales meetings similar to that held in Los Angeles are being scheduled for Axelson representatives in other oil-producing areas throughout the world.

Small Polymerization Units Pay for Selves in 35 Days

The Universal Oil Products catalytic polymerization process has been adapted to the scale of operations of the small cracking plant. It now offers the small refiner an equal chance with the large one to share in the benefiits.

Operations of small polymerization units at McClanahan Refineries, Inc., St. Louis, Mich., and at Leonard Refineries, Inc., Alma, Mich., have proved that fact, the officials say.

The McClanahan unit is daily processing 270,000 cubic feet of cracked gas produced by the company's 1100-bbl. a day Dubbs reforming unit. It is producing 2600 gallons a day of polymer gasoline, having an octane rating of 83 and a blending value of 100.

The combination of polymerization with reforming is increasing the yield of gasoline from the Michigan crude by 7%.

This unit has paid for itself in full in its first thirty-five days of operation, June 6 to July 11, and the run is still continuing.

McClanahan and Leonard took a pioneering step when last spring they signed contracts with Universal Oil Products Co. for small U. O. P. polymerization units.

The Leonard polymerization unit started up on June 22 and is still running.

It is daily processing 150,000 to 175,000 cubic feet of cracked gas from the Dubbs 1100-bbl. a day, 2-coil, selective cracking unit. It is making about 1500 gallons a day of polymer gasoline similar in characteristics to that made by McClanahan, and is increasing the yield of gasoline from crcking by 3¼%.

The difference in yield increase between the McClanahan and the Leonard units is due to the fact that McClanahan is using the polymerization operation primarily to set up yield, while Leonard is using it primarily to improve octane number.

Another option open to the refiner with the U. O. P. polymerization process is to sell his polymer gasoline straight as a premium blending material comparable to benzol, which he can do because of its very high octane rating.

Appoint New Kropp Forge Western Representatives

The Kropp Forge Co., Chicago, makers of die hammer forgings and forged steel flanges, announce the appointment of West Coast sales representatives and a California flange distributor.

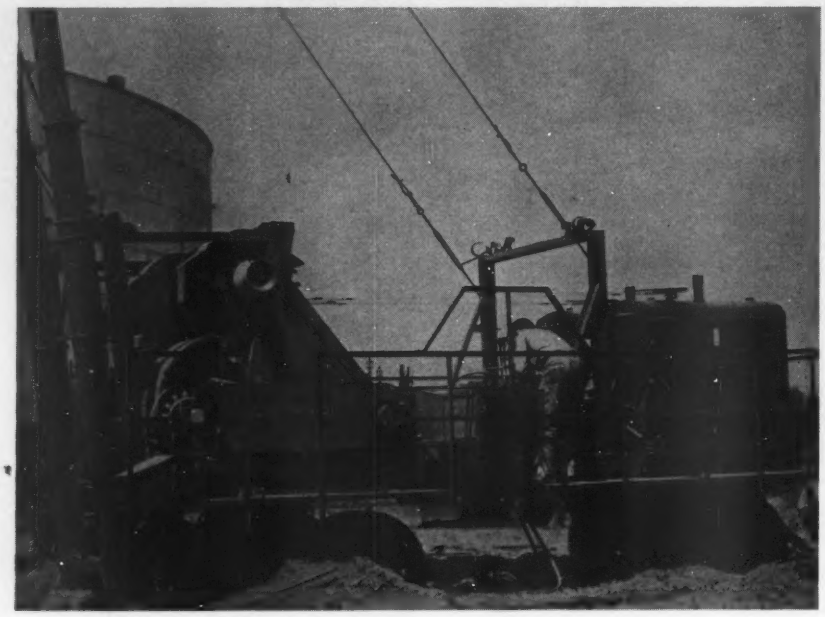
John L. Haney

John L. Haney, Pacific Commerce Bldg., Los Angeles, has taken over the sales representation for all lines of the company for the entire state of California; and Cecil H, Bacon, 815 E. Prospect St., Seattle, Wash., will be Kropp representative for the Pacific Northwest. Mr. Haney also represents the Engineering Co., Tulsa, manufacturers of pumping equipment.

The Howard Supply Co., 5125 Santa Fe Ave., Los Angeles, has been appointed California distributor for Kropp flanges. All popular sizes and types of forged companion flanges will be stocked at the company's field stores and warehoused at Los Angeles.

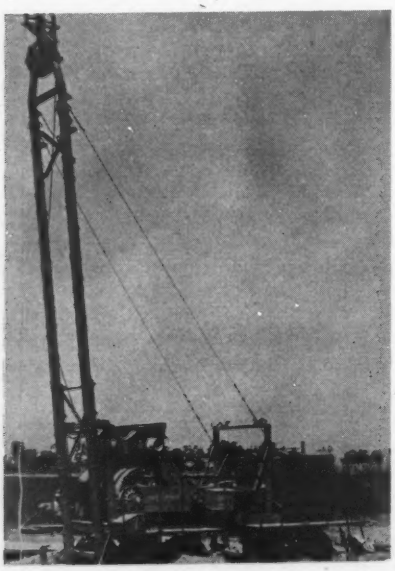
Field offices and warehouses can also draw on Chicago flange stocks when necessary where more than half a million flanges of all sizes and types are always on hand.

Wilson Rotary Core Drilling Rig



Rigging up the portable core drilling rig.

The Wilson Double Drum Portable Rotary Core Drilling Rig is capable of drilling to depths of 3,000 feet with 3-in. drill pipe. The motors can be compounded either to the hoist or the pump. Powered by two 125-h.p. Buda engines, the 7¼x10 Gardner Denver Mud Pump assures sufficient volume and pressure of mud for a reasonably large hole.



The 60-ft. mast is raised by wire lines.

The mast pole raises to 60 feet and has a rated load capacity of 60 tons. The mast pole is raised into position by means of a wire line and drum. The drums are equipped with the new Wilson shoe type internal expanding, self-energizing friction clutch. The mast has a racking arrangement (detachable) which allows drill pipe to be racked in upright position and eliminates laying down and picking up of drill pipe. The rig handles 30-ft. drill pipe joints.

The rig shown here was purchased by Wilshire Oil Co. from the H & B Sales Co. for core hole and shallow well drilling. It is now in use near Wilshire's refinery at Norwalk where a 1400-ft. water well is being drilled.

Broderick & Bascom Rope Buys Murray Safety Sling

The Briderick & Bascom Rope Co. announces the purchase of the business and patents of the Murray Safety Sling Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. Murray, who is the original manufacturer of plaited wire rope safety slings, has sold his patents to the Broderick & Bascom Rope Co. and will himself join this company, being in charge of the Murray Safety Sling Division factory at 33 Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Murray Plaited Safety Slings have proved particularly popular in handling steel and paper mill rolls, castings, turbine covers, transformers, crates of glass, and many other items that require a strong and flexible sling.

The business will be handled through Broderick & Bascom's main office at 4203 N. Union Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., and through their branches and distributors throughout the United States.

A Murray Safety Sling folder will be mailed to any readers who are interested.

Vander Leck Reelected Central Committee Head

Lawrence Vander Leck was elected chairman of the central committee of California Petroleum Producers for the third consecutive time at a recent meeting of the producers. Mr. Vander Leck has been working overtime during the past several months as phenomenal discoveries in the Los Angeles Basin and the San Joaquin Valley have multiplied many fold the threat of overproduction.

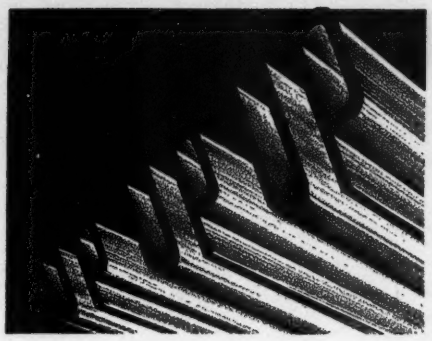
Mr. Vander Leck has succeeded in stemming the flood of crude production which appeared inevitable with the ascension of the Harbor district, winning at the same time the confidence and esteem of many producers who never before cooperated to any considerable extent in the curtailment of oil. The Supreme Court decision recently awarding the city of Long Beach rather than the State the mineral rights to oil under Long Beach Harbor, brought with it the threat of another season of frenzied drilling along a half-mile front.

Lloyd Williamson will work with Mr. Vander Leck as first vice-chairman of the committee. L. L. Aubert was reelected as chairman of the allocation committee, other committeemen being R. R. Boyd, R. L. Brown, E. B. Hall, and W. C. Whaley. Neal H. Anderson and William Hobro were reelected as members of the central committee, at large, for the Los Angeles Basin. The Coastal district committee at large remains the same, its personnel being R. R. Boyd, and L. L. Aubert. The San Joaquin Valley committee at large also remains unchanged, its members being James Crites and W. J. Schultz.

Johnston Oil Field Service Moves Into New Home

The Johnston Oil Field Service Corp. has just completed its new building, 5702 Navigation Blvd., Houston, and has transferred to that address is formation and water shut-off testing operations from rented quarters in the M. & M. Building.

Out of this new headquarters will be handled the widespread network of Johnston Service Branches which are located in principal oil territories throughout the Texas Gulf Coast and Louisiana.



UP 39.25% — VOLUME OF DISPLAY ADVERTISING IN CALIFORNIA OIL WORLD

Total lineage for the first six months of 1938 over the last six months of 1937 was UP, 39.25%! Almost without exception, each fortnightly issue of CALIFORNIA OIL WORLD from January 1st to June 30, 1938 contained the first advertisement of a new campaign!

Here's the place for YOUR sales message.

UP 11.70% — TOTAL NET PAID CIRCULATION OF CALIFORNIA OIL WORLD

With no field crews—no newsstand sales—no ballyhoo—the total paid circulation of CALIFORNIA OIL WORLD increased 11.70% from January 1st to June 30th, 1938 over the last six months of 1937!

During the same period more than 9 readers out of 10 renewed their subscriptions, either voluntarily or as the result of a reminder letter.

Buyers read your advertisements in California Oil World.

UP 85.60% — NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS TO CALIFORNIA OIL WORLD NEWS REPORTS

Subscribers to CALIFORNIA OIL WORLD NEWS REPORTS increased during the first six months of 1938 at the rate of 85.60% over the last six months of 1937!

This complete "scouting" service has proved of great value to the Petroleum Industry and its suppliers. PROOF? almost double the number of subscribers who tell us "not only a big help to our sales department, but a guide to our inventory policy."

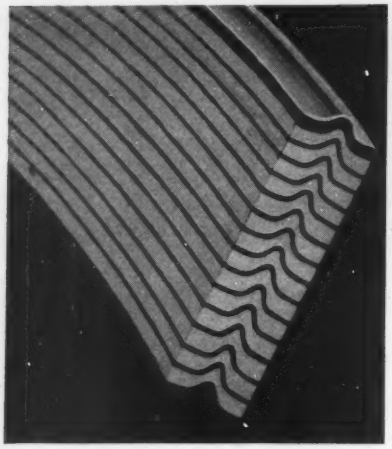
This Service is free to advertisers—an added value for every advertising dollar.

CALIFORNIA OIL WORLD

536 PETROLEUM SECURITIES BLDG.
Phone RIchmond 2136
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Johns-Manville New Spirotallic Gasket

To meet service conditions on modern power plant equipment operating at high pressures, Johns-Manville has developed a new type of gasket constructed of pre-formed plies of asbestos and cold-rolled, cadmium-plated steel. Known as the "Spirotallic Gasket," it is for sealing boiler manholes, handholes and tube plates. The material is spirally wound in such a manner that the asbestos serves to seat the adjacent, interlocking metal plies. As soon as compression is encountered, the strong,



The new Johns-Manville Spirotallic Gaskets are formed from interlocking plies of asbestos and steel with a central crimp—shown in the above drawing—to provide high resiliency and assure a tight joint at all times.

rigid edges of the plies meet the bearing surfaces of the manhole, handhole or tube plate to form a series of metal barriers that provide a tight and effective seal against extreme pressures and high temperature conditions.

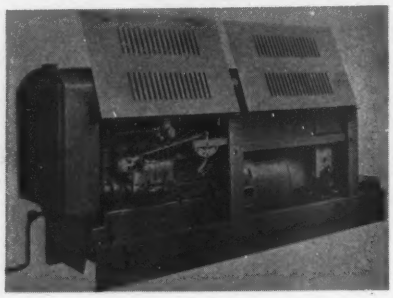
An outstanding feature of Spirotallic Gaskets is their ability to compress under flange pressure and then to rebound when the pressure is removed. This resiliency is obtained largely by the central crimp of the interlocking plies, which provides a constant spring action that enables the gasket to compress and expand automatically as the gasketing space varies in service.

Tests conducted on these gaskets in the Johns-Manville Research Laboratories, and under actual operating conditions, have shown them to be both durable and efficient, with the result that the problem of follow-up is reduced and long service with low maintenance is assured. Often it is possible to use the same gasket over again.

Spirotallic Manhole and Handhole Gaskets are available in standard sizes in both round and oval form. The sizes of Spirotallic Tube Plate Gaskets vary according to the boiler. This material is supplied in ⅛, 3/16 and ¼-inch thicknesses. Special shapes of Spirotallic Gaskets which are not standard can be manufactured on short notice.

Lincoln Welder Utilizes Generator in Starting Diesel

Quick starting of Hercules Diesel Engines used in three types of Lincoln "Shield Arc-SAE" Welders is accomplished without the aid of special starting motors. Operated by batteries, the



main welding generator provides ample torque and speed for easy starting of the engine. No extra parts are necessary as the welding generator frame is mounted directly to the engine bellhousing and the generator shaft is connected directly to the Diesel engine flywheel by special type of flexible coupling. This coupling transmits the starting torque to the engine.

Standard six-volt automobile batteries connected in series are used, simplifying field service, and a special generator for the batteries is not required as the batteries are charged by the exciter of the welding generator.

The four-cylinder Hercules Diesel Engine Model "DOOC", 4″ x 4½″, is used on the 300 Ampere Lincoln Welder Type S-6037. The six-cylinder Hercules Diesel Engine Model DJXC, 3¾″ x 4½″, powers the 400 Ampere unit Type S-6038.

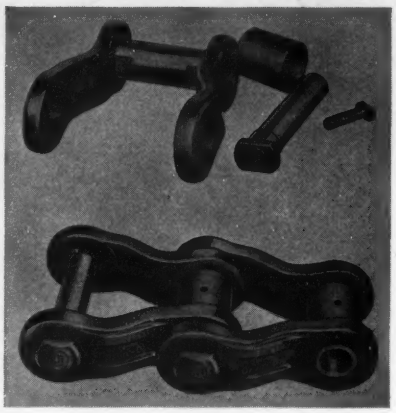
For the gasoline engine driven models Hercules Model "XIB" is used on Lincoln Welder Type S-3690, Model "QXC-5" on Type S-6045 and Model "JXD" on Type S-6044.

Standard Dividend

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Co. of California held Aug. 2, a regular dividend of twenty-five cents (25 cents) a share and an extra dividend of ten cents (10 cents) a share were declared, both dividends payable Sept. 15, 1938, to all stockholders of record as shown by the transfer books of the corporation in San Francisco and New York at the close of business on Aug. 15, 1938.

New Oil Well Chain For Deep Drilling

A new precision oil well chain for deep drilling, built of heat-treated alloy steels to the standards of the American Petroleum Institute, is announced by the Jeffrey Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio. This new chain, introduced



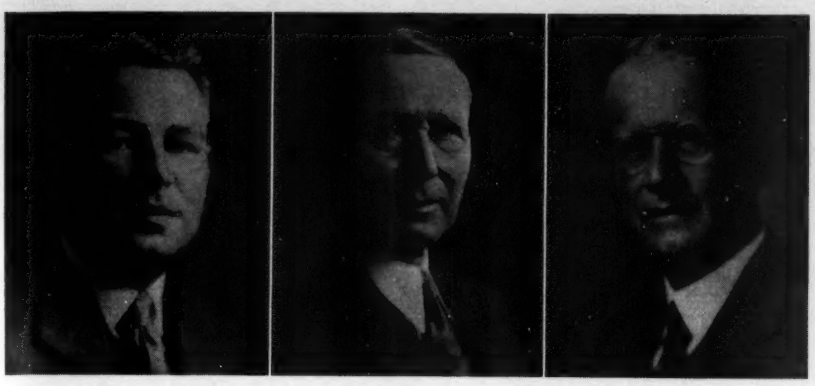
under the trade name "Devil Dog," in the API no. 4 size weighs 16.3 lbs. per foot and has an ultimate strength of 170,000 lbs. In this chain elongation caused by initial "breaking-in" wear is eliminated in the factory by fine finishing of the bearing surfaces to accurate measurements. Side bars are drop-forged and ribbed; pins are centerless ground and cadmium plated; bushings are machined from solid bar and centerless ground inside and out; and rollers are machined from solid stock. This same chain also is furnished in API No. 3 size, with an ultimate strength of 75,000 lbs. and a weight of 8.3 lbs. per foot.

Medearis Oil Well Supply, 8638 Otis St., South Gate, Calif., are West Coast distributors for Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.

Concrete Cores Tested By Smith-Emery Co.

Smith-Emery Co. and Concore, Inc. announce that the cutting of cores for test purposes formerly executed by Concore, Inc., will be handled by Smith-Emery Company in the future. The Concore core cutting machine has been developed as a precision instrument to cut concrete and brick cores for test purposes. A large number of cores have been cut from various structures, such as dams, foundations and buildings. This work has proven to be of great assistance both in controlling the quality of construction work as it is being built and in investigating existing structures.

American Meter Service Anniversaries



Norton McKean W. H. Kaiser A. E. Norton

Members of the present management and sales personnel of American Meter Co., who can pride themselves on many years of continuous service with this organization, are extending congratulations during 1938 to three associates in particular.

A. E. Norton, Manager of the Nathaniel Tufts Meter Works of American Meter Co. in Boston, and a member of the Board of Directors, first joined the company on July 1, 1898. His forty active years of continuous service with the company have brought the satisfaction of success and of numerous friendships in the industry.

W. H. Kaiser, joining Metric Meter Works, Erie, Pa., in 1898, became foreman of that American Meter Co. plant in 1904, master mechanic in 1916 and superintendent in 1926. He has continued with great success in this office, having supervised the purchase and design of precision machine tools, punches, dies, jigs and fixtrues which are a feature of the operations at the Erie plant.

Norton McKean, who joined the Boston plant on July 14, 1913, completes a quarter century of affiliation with American Meter Co. He became assistant manager of D. McDonald & Co. Works in Albany in 1925, Manager in 1928, a member of the Board of Directors in 1932, general superintendent in 1936, and Vice President in 1937. His thorough training in all phases of the business, his executive ability and leadership have made his services an asset of inestimable value to the organization.

Associated Initiates Added Station Services

One of the first to recognize the value of clean comfort station facilities, the Tide Water Associated Oil Company, Associated Division, having instituted its "Certified Clean Comfort Station" program some six years ago, now carries its program a step farther with the installation of special facilities for children in its 600 company stations in the West, according to P. E. Allen, domestic sales manager.

Coincident with this improvement program, the company has installed unique comfort station "Inspection Indicators," a new development showing half-hourly inspection of station facilities by station personnel.

The "Inspection Indicators" are of porcelain enamel and are conspicuously displayed on the walls of the rest rooms. where patrons can readily ascertain the efficiency with which the station operator conducts regular inspections. Shown on the fact of the indicators, aside from the half-hourly inspection clocking, is the "Cleanliness Pledge" which has become a precept with Associated and its dealers throughout the West.

The additional facilities for children will be identified by distinctive curb stand rider signs reading "For Baby, Too". The installation of these new facilities completes Associated's service to motoring families.

Station posters will identify such facilities, while 24 sheet posters, emphasizing the "Cleanliness" campaign of Associated are included in the company's program.

One of the oldest "taboos" in the service station business—the question of service station facilities—has been successfully combatted and defeated by Associated through its policy of pledging its service station operators to cleanliness and sanitation.

It has been found through surveys that the appearance of a service station and particularly the cleanliness of its comfort station facilities are often more important than the kind of gasoline or oil a customer buys for his automobile.

Thus, recognizing that clean rest rooms are an essential part in the successful operation of service stations, Associated has carried its program to this modern degree of efficiency, whereby the patrons, young and old alike, can be assured of sanitary facilities, maintained on a high standard through constant and recorded inspection.

Richfield Signs Big Oil Contract

Richfield Oil Corp. has signed a five-year contract with the Union Pacific Railroad Co., whereby Richfield, beginning January 1, 1939, will take up to 20,000 barrels of crude oil daily from the railway company's prolific oil properties in Wilmington. In addition, the contract provides that Richfield will supply the entire fuel oil needs of Union Pacific throughout the Pacific Coast area during the five-year period.

Constituting one of the largest deals of its kind ever consummated between a major oil company and a railway company on the Pacific Coast, this contract involves something over 54,000,000 barrels of crude and fuel oil. Through this agreement Union Pacific secures a permanent market for its growing crude oil production at Wilmington, while, at the same time, obtaining an ample supply of fuel oil for its railway lines in the Pacific Coast area.

Richfield, meanwhile, will be assured an adequate volume of crude oil for its refineries. Refinery requirements currently amount to approximately 40,000 barrels daily. Company's actual production at present is roughly 22,000 barrels daily, with a potential daily production of around 46,000 barrels.

Although, by this contract, Richfield will have an ample supply of crude oil for its refinery requirements, the company will continue its active production development program in order to further strengthen its company-owned crude oil reserve position. Through its extensive production development activities during the past seventeen months Richfield has increased its estimated potential by approximately 130%.

Business and Professional Directory

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Water surveying service. David Romey, Phone Wilmington 1918, 587 Broad Ave., Wilmington, Calif. tf

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5000 ft. 10¾" O. D. Std. P. E.; 2000 ft. 12¾" O. D. Std. P. E.; 4000 ft. 5" Drill, P. E. Line; 9000 ft. 6" Drill, P. E. Line.
IMPERIAL PIPE & SUPPLY CO., 2901 Santa Fe Ave., Los Angeles. JE. 1104. tf/b

MAPS

Large map of Los Angeles Basin oil fields and map showing all California oil fields. Price $15.00 each on paper and $20 each on cloth. Individual state oil and gas maps of Mid-Continent and Rocky Mountain regions. Maps show geological cross sections at base. These maps indicate wells drilling, wells producing and abandoned, with depths.
All maps revised up to date of purchase.
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Phone: TUcker 7530

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(Incorporated)
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Ventura, Calif. Ventura 6355

Oil Men's Calendar

September

California Natural Gasoline Assn. meets the first Thursday of each month.

5-9—American Chemical Society, Milwaukee, Wis.

14-16—Santa Barbara, Calif., annual meeting Pacific Coast Gas Association, Biltmore Hotel.

14-16—National Petroleum Assn., 36th Annual Meeting Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, N. J.

21-23—National Industrial Advertisers Assn., Inc., 16th Annual Meeting, Cleveland, Ohio.

October

6-7—Society of Automotive Engineers, National Regional Fuels & Lubricants Meeting, Tulsa, Okla.

6-7—Petroleum Division A.I.M.E. fall meeting, San Antonio, Texas.

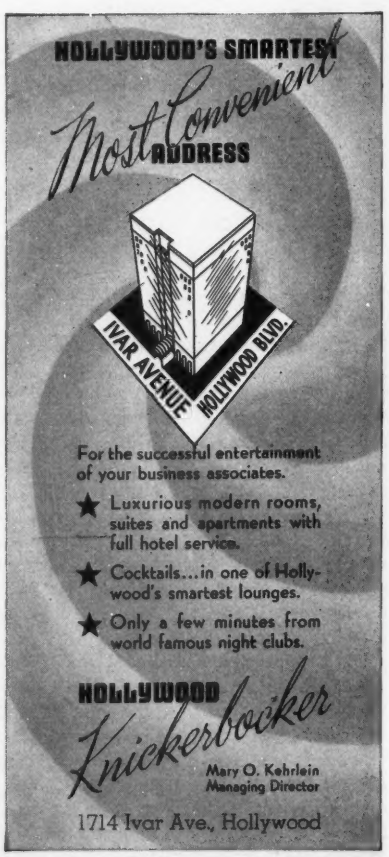
6-8—American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers, Industrial Minerals Division, Knoxville, Tenn.

13-15—Society of Automotive Engineers, Aircraft Production Meeting, Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

20-21—Industrial Minerals Division and Petroleum Division A.I.M.E., Los Angeles.

November

1-15—American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers Regional Meeting, Tucson, Arizona.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